The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Late Operations on the Lower Potomac.

The Visit to the Virginia Side by a Portion of the Excelsior Brigade.

Everything Quiet Along the National Lines---Reconnoissances.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Piketon.

Between Two and Four Thousand Prisoners Captured.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of Gen. McKinstry in St. Louis.

Vigorous Demonstrations by the Unionists of East Tennessee.

Capture of an English Steamer with Munitions of War for the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

SECRETARY WELLES' ORDER.

The general order of Secretary WELLES, announcing the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces at Port Royal, was officially read at the Washington Navy-yard this afternoon, there being an especial muster for that purpose. About 250 sailors were drawn up in a hollow square, and at the conclusion of the reading testified their appreciation of the event by repeated and enthusiastic cheers.

A SALUTE AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired at the Navy-yard, in honor of the victory by the naval force at Port Royal Inlet.

THE BLOW TO BE FOLLOWED UP.

There is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the South Carolina coast. Gen. HARNEY has gone to Fortress Monroe. It is surmised by many that he will take command of the reinforcements, and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT VICTORY ON THE COTTON SPINNERS.

The Government is anticipating a decided change in the tone of the cotton spinners, as the result of the establishment of our troops at Port Royal. A cotton port is now opened to the world, and the region about Beaufort abounds with the Sea Island, or long staple cotton, which is the best quality offered in the market. It is believed that the manufacturing interests of England must now be convinced that the surest way to secure cotton is to give the Government its most cordial support in its efforts to crush out the rebellion.

GEN. SHERMAN GOING TO MISSOURI.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has been superseded by Gen. BUELL in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. HALLECK in Missouri.

IMPORTANT ORDER---OFFICERS OF GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF DISCHARGED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINTON, Nov. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN C FREMONT having been relieved from the command of the Western Department, and from duty in the field, those members of his Staff who have been selected from civil life, under the authority of the Act approved August, 1861, cease from the date on which he relinquished command to be connected with the service.

All persons, with the exception of regimental and company officers, who have been appointed into the military service by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, and whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States. By command of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

All was quiet along Gen. MCCALL'S, Gen. SMITH'S and Gen. PORTER'S Divisions to-day. None of the enemy are in sight of our pickets.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DIFFICULT RUN.

In consequence of information that the enemy intended to burn one of the bridges over Difficult Run, Gen. MCCALL ordered a reconnoissance in force in that direction yesterday morning. None of the enemy were found. The two bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburgh road over this run, burned by the rebels in front of Gen. SMITH'S Division recently, can be easily replaced, or if necessary the stream can be forded.

THE LATE VISIT TO MATHIAS POINT.

The reconnoissance of Mathias Point, made on Monday last, was thorough, and was skillfully executed. It was accomplished by 400 men of the Fifth Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, under Col. GRAHAM. They penetrated into Virginia over four miles without encountering any of the rebels, except a body of thirty cavalry, who were driven in, and a few pickets, two of whom were shot while endeavoring to escape. A considerable quantity of wheat and several houses were set on fire. By good fortune, a man named GEORGE DENT, a wealthy Maryland rebel, who owns a plantation on Mathias Point, was captured with his grown son. DENT has been sought for for some time, but he had succeeded in escaping into Virginia. He is accused of conveying ammunition across to the rebels and to have facilitated the rebel communication between Virginia and Maryland. Both were brought to this city and are in custody. No batteries or earthworks were found on the Point, and there were no evidences of any guns having been recently there. Attempts were made to fire the woods on the Point, but the dampness of the underbrush prevented it.

A VISITER FROM DIXIE.

Two days since a boat crossed from Virginia to Boyd's Hole, under a flag of truce, to convey a man named JOHN ENDEY to the Maryland shore. ENDEY claims to be a British subject, but a resident of North Carolina, seven miles from Greensboro. He was facilitated in reaching our lines by the British Consul. He was at once conducted to Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters. He stated that he had been sent by Ex-Gov. REED of North Carolina, who is one of the legal guardians of the two sons of the late Senator DOUGLAS, by his first wife. The sons are heirs to a large property in the South, and particularly in Mississippi, which was left them by a grand-parent, and which would be confiscated except the sons came South. He came at the request of Gov. REED, to get the sons, if possible, to leave the North, in order to save their estate.

Mr. ENDEY states that the full extent of the disaster to the rebel arms was known at Richmond, and that the news had produced dismay and consternation among the people. The women particularly were frightened. The news, more or less in detail, had been published in the Richmond papers. He had endeavored to bring copies with him, but was not permitted.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCES.

The balloon reconnoissances of Mr. LOWE on the Lower Potomac are doing an admirable service in discovering the locality of the rebel camps, and in enabling us to arrive at a fair idea of their strength. An ascension was made yesterday afternoon from Stump Mile Point, opposite the Shipping Point battery. For a distance of five miles below, the rebels were shown to be intrenched, and camp-fires were seen along the roads for a long distance. But few tents were visible, the rebel troops nearly all bivouacing in huts. A regiment was seen drilling on the hillside. The large Parrott gun taken by the rebels at Bull Run was on an elevation back of the Shipping Point Battery.

There has been but little firing for the past two days, and several sail of river craft have passed up, without injuries, to this city.

REVIEWS.

Gen. SMITH'S Division will be reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

The review of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, to-day, was a splendid affair, in spite of the storm that arose in the afternoon. Gens. SMITH, PORTER and HEINTZELMAN, were present.

It is proposed to have a review of several of the divisions in one field at some future day.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

Commissions have been issued to the following-named gentlemen, under the recent appointments:

Cols. GEORGE W. CULLUM and SCHUYLER HAMILTON, late attached to Gen. SCOTT'S Staff, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, to report to Major-General HALLECK.

Capt. JESSE L. RENO, of the Regular Army, CHARLES C. HAGER, GEORGE W. MORGAN, J. STAHL, and Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, also to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, to report to Major-General HALLECK.

WM. POWELL MASON is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. A. J. HALLECK is appointed Aid to Gen. HALLECK, with the rank of Captain.

JAMES B. MCPHERSON to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to report to Gen. HALLECK.

The following Assistant Inspectors-General have been appointed with the rank of Major: Capts. NELSON H. DAVIS, ROGER JONES, JOHN BUFORD, and ABSALOM BAIRD, to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN; and Capt. JAMES TOTTEN, to report to Inspector-General VAN RENSELAER, at St. Louis.

Lieut. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS is appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS PROMOTED.

Lieut. CHASE H. TOMPKINS, of the Fifth Cavalry, whose gallant dash into Fairfax Court-house a few months ago will be remembered, has been made Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

THE REBELS IN ACCOMAC.

A rumor was current last night that the Virginia rebels on the Accomac Peninsula, south of Maryland, had been reinforced from the mainland. It was subsequently discovered to be false.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, of the navy, have submitted their report to the Navy Department.

GEN. STONE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. STONE arrived in the city last night. He came on business connected with his division. He left for Poolesville this afternoon.

CAPT. STEEDMAN.

Commander STEEDMAN, of the navy, left this morning for New-York to rejoin the *Bienville*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING HOSPITALS.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has invited proposals for the construction of two capacious army hospitals in this city.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK.

A Committee of leading citizens of Washington, headed by Mayor WALLACH, waited upon the Postmaster-General this morning to urge upon the Goverment the establishment of a direct railway communication to New-York, in view of the annoyances and delays occasioned by the large amount of time consumed in crossing the Delaware, in getting through Philadelphia, in crossing the Susquehannah, and in passing through Baltimore.

CONSUL TO LAGUAYRA.

THOMAS ADAMSON, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Laguayra.

THE COMMISSION TO SETTLE THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

At the meeting of the joint Commission of the United States and New-Granada, to-day, it was ordered that on the first Monday in December next the calling of the calendar will be commenced in its order, and cases in which the counsel for the claimants are not prepared will be placed at the foot of the calendar, unless for good and satisfactory reasons the Board shall otherwise order. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, is now here attending to cases for some of his constituents who are interested in claims against New-Granada, growing out of the Panama riots.

A RAIN STORM.

A heavy and continuous rain has been falling all the afternoon and evening.

YANCEY DESPAIRS OF A RECOGNITION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

On the person of JAMES BROWN, arrested as a Secessionist yesterday, was found a letter from WM. L. YANCEY, in England, to his son in Alabama, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European Powers.

SAMUEL P. SKINNER, of New-Bedford, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court to-day, of fitting out the *Margaret Scott* as a slaver.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON.

The Success Still More Complete than at First Reported.

Unconditional Surrender of the Rebels—From Two to Four Thousand Prisoners.

PARIS, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 14.

The following letter has just been received by the Postmaster of this place:

MOUNT STERLING, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

At the fight at Piketon four hundred rebels were killed and between one thousand and two thousand prisoners taken. Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS was shot through the head. Capt. HAWES was captured.

(Signed) F. L. BOSWORTH, Postmaster.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 14.

We are still without full particulars of Gen. NELSON'S victory. The following is all that is known in regard to it: After occupying Prestonburgh, Gen. NELSON proceeded toward Piketon, and commenced an engagement about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fight continued until night. Both armies slept on their arms, and the next morning the battle was renewed, and continued until 10 o'clock, when the rebels unconditionally surrendered. Their loss is 400 killed and wounded, while the prisoners are variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. The rout was complete, and it is probable that the whole of Gen. WILLIAMS' forces will be taken in the mountain gorges.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

PREPARATIONS FOR COLD WEATHER—AN ACCIDENT—THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT—A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

While the troops in this Department cannot be said to be preparing to go into Winter quarters, they are at the same time making arrangements for the inclemency which the approaching season warns them is at hand. Barracks will not be built, as was at one time contemplated, but the Sibley tent will be generally furnished. At Newport's News the regiments have entered on the work of cutting logs and erecting cabins or block houses, which will be far more comfortable than tents or barracks even, and will be attended with but very small expense. Parties go out daily to cut logs. In every regiment mechanics are to be found to construct the houses. A variety of architectural specimens may be expected. The houses will be so located and disposed as to add to the detences of the post. Quite a serious accident occurred yesterday while a party of the Twentieth (German) Regiment was engaged in felling trees, a business at which they appear to have had but little experience. Precisely how it happened is difficult to understand. Nevertheless, one man was killed outright, and fifteen more were seriously wounded by the falling trees, which appear to have been chopped down without the least precaution having been taken by the men where they would fall. The result was that a number of trees fell about the same time, and generally on the choppers and others, who were buried beneath the timber. Such an accident presupposes an amount of stupidity that robs the accident to some degree of the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for the sufferers.

The regiments at Camp Hamilton are to be encouraged to adopt the same method—baring the stupidity in accidents—for procuring quarters, not only for the men, but for the horses and mules also.

Various methods for heating the houses have been proposed, for it should be understood that stoves suitable for the purpose are not among the articles furnished. One plan is to dig a pit to the depth of two feet, with a covered trench leading to the bottom of it in one direction, and a second trench in the opposite direction. Experiments have shown that a draft and combustion will thus be kept up, and the smoke carried off. To make it perfect, the pit should be covered with a flat stone; if iron, all the better. Steps are about to be taken to thoroughly test the plan. The excellent feature of it is, that the ground is kep warm, and consequently, the feet of the men comfortable—a valuable sanitary point secured.

The Indiana Regiment, whose vicissitudes have excited the sympathies of the country, returned from Hatteras, and their places are supplied by the Forty-eighth Pennsylvanians. It will be recollected that first their overcoats were captured on board the *Fanny*. A second supply of clothing was nearly all swept away by the late inundation within a few hours after it was landed at Hatteras. The men, when they landed were many of them barefooted, all of them insufficiently clad, the best having but the remnants of the original Summer suit of Kersey with which they left home. Their tents were nearly all gone, and the men had little more than their guns, the patience which they never allowed to forsake them, and their patriotism. I am happy to state that they were promptly supplied with everything for their comfort that the Department afforded. Answering to the appeal which Col. BROWN made through Secretary SMITH, the State of Indiana had ordered a new outfit for the regiment to be provided, and much of the clothing had already arrived; probably it has all come to hand by this time. With this and the new tents which they were furnished from the Government storehouses, they were made comfortable and happy again. The meeting of a devoted wife, who had journeyed, much of the distance from Indiana on foot, with her husband at the dock, was an interesting episode. Her joy wa equaled only by his astonishment.

A scouting party of about 500, under Col. WEBER, went out yesterday. At New-Market Bridge he posted twenty men in ambush, and went on with the main body. Shortly after an advance party of cavalry came along, and received the fire of the ambuscaded party. They were all more or less wounded and no doubt some of them killed, but were carried off. Very soon a large body of rebels, with two pieces of artillery, came up and fired into the woods with ball and grape, where Col. WEBER'S men were supposed to be, but where they were not. The main force of Col. WEBER appearing about this time, the rebels made a hasty retreat by a side road.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The *Bienville*, with dispatches from the fleet, has just come in. It is a victory. The particulars will reach you by the "accustomed route." The trashy reports sent forward from here, purporting to come from runaway negroes and deserters, that Charleston had been attacked, the railway seized, and much more, proves to have had no existence save in the imaginations of those who had no facts to give. Gen. SHERMAN will not move, and therein will be proven a mistake. The expedition will come to near some of the features of the Hatteras conquest. Gen. SHERMAN ought to have been able to move at once on Charleston. In such a case, I am assured by an officer of the expedition, the city would have fallen under comparatively feeble blows. The rebels were panic stricken and paralyzed, as they were when Hatteras fell. But they recovered, and the victory was shorn of much of its proportions. At Savannah there was a similar state of things, only worse.

We hear that the rebels have commenced moving their troops South. In Georgia there has always been a strong party, headed by the Governor, opposed to sending troops in any considerable numbers out of the State. But they have been overruled. Now they will be in the ascendant, and I hear that Georgia will speedily withdraw her 30,000 troops in Virginia, to defend her own soil. With vigor at headquarters, the rebels may, within the next thirty days, be made to realize that we have only just begun to fight, but mean to make short work of it, however.

The Navy are anxious to open the Potomac. Indeed, I say with confidence that, had naval men been listened to, the Potomac never would have been closed. But the same policy that suffered the batteries to strew Hampton Roads, like so many huge teeth, has closed the Potomac. The longer the policy continues, the harder will it be to open the river. As I have already said, the navy, if permitted, will raise the blockade within the next ten days, and ever after keep the river open. The navy have the right to say they can do it, and to claim the right to do it. The notion that sand batteries cannot be successfully assaulted by ships has, I conclude, been pretty thoroughly exploded. The exploits at Hatteras and Port Royal have added something to the stock of intelligence of which our navy have a right to be proud. Let the navy go everywhere; wherever a ship can float let them be sent. The truth is, our naval men are not afraid of getting hurt, and some of them expect to go home and run for Congress or some other office. Hence they "go in," determined to hit and expecting to get hit. Therefore they win.

The weather is delightful, and one of the most remarkable things to be observed concerning this climate and region is that second-growth apples are now ripening on trees in sight from my window, while the trees are dotted with blossoms; and the third crop of figs is making ambitious attempts to come to maturity.

MARS.

THE UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

Their Operations in Burning Railroad Bridges, etc.

The Communications of the Rebels Cut Off.

BRIDGE OVER CUMBERLAND RIVER GONE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The *Journal* has information that the long and costly railway bridge just this side of Nashville, has been burned, and speaks of the announcement as causing great alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green.

FIVE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The following dispatch from Nashville is contained in a late copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*:

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Five railroad bridges were burnt in East Tennessee on Friday night by Unionists. Two on the Georgia State road at Chickamange Creek, Hamilton County, and one on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Hiawassee River, Bradley County Five minutes after the guard passed through the whole bridge was in flames, showing the use of combustible material. Two bridges on the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Lick Creek, Green County, and another on Holstein River were also burned. The guard at Lick Creek were unarmed. They were overwhelmed, tied and carried away, and kept during the day. On Saturday three men were arrested whom the guard identified. The bridge on Holstein River was not guarded. It was thought unnecessary to guard it, Sullivan County being strongly Southern in feeling. The bridge at Holstein River is at Shawberry Plains. In Jefferson County, the bridge was fired, but the fire was put out by the people. A guard had one hand cut off and his skull fractured. There are indications that one of the incendiaries has been killed. A gentleman, just from East Tennessee, reports that there is great excitement in consequence of the burning of the bridges. It was evidently a preconcerted plan. The loss is heavy, and will cause great inconvenience and delay. Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition, and much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER. Bacon is 30c. per pound at Jackson, Miss.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An English Steamer Loaded with Munitions of War for the Rebels, Taken into Key West.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A vessel arrived at Holmes' Hole reports that a large English steamer, laden with munitions of war, had been captured by a United States frigate and taken into Key West. [The steamer captured is probably the *Fingal*, which is known to have sailed from Greenock, Eng. She was to clear about the 15th of October, from Fingal for Madeira and the Coast of Africa. Her cargo consists of 11,341 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, 500 sabres, "a quantity of wrought leather belts," seven tons of shell, and four pieces of artillery. The London *Post*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, in noticing the departure of the vessel, says:

"African 'trade guns' are not usually rifles, and it is just possible that our Greenock colemporary has, by a slip of the pen, substituted 'Madeira and the West Coast of Africa,' for 'the Southern States of North America.'"

The *Fingal's* cargo is valued at $250,000, but it would be worth much more to the South at this time.]

JNO. M. WHITTEMORE, Engineer of the *Mohican*, killed in an engagement near Beaufort, belonged to Cambridgeport, where he was married less than a year ago. He was 26 years of age, and a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

SALUTES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Nov. 14.

A national salute was fired here, to-day, in honor of Commodore DUPONT, and his splendid victory over the incorrigible and pestilent traitors of South Carolina. TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 14.

Thirty-four guns were fired by Capt. SMITH'S Artillery, Home Guard, this afternoon, in honor of the success of the fleet at Beaufort. The event has caused great rejoicing here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A salute was fired to-day at noon, and the bells of the city rung in honor of the recent victories in South Carolina and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A National salute was fired here to-day at noon, at the Navy-yard, in honor of the victory at Beaufort.

THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

The following are the correct particulars of the hulls and machinery of the United States transports *Osceola*, *Peerless* and *Governor*, lost during the late terrific gale:

THE PROPELLER OSCEOLA.

Length on deck, 117 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam at midship section, 22 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 2 inches; draft of water when loaded, 7 feet; tonnage, 180 tons. Her frame was of white oak, chesnut, &c., and was fastened with copper and trenails; she had knees under her spar-deck. She was fitted with vertical direct-acting engines, with two cylinders, each 24 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of two feet; she was also supplied with one tubular boiler, and her propeller was seven feet in diameter, and made of iron. Her rig was that of a schooner. She was owned by P. N. SPOFFORD, Esq., of this City. Her hull was built in Brooklyn, in the year 1848, and her machinery was constructed by Messrs. HOGG & DELAMATER, New-York. She originally plied between the ports of Honduras and Batabano, carrying cattle, &c.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PEERLESS.

This steamer was built in Toronto, Canada, in the year 1855, and up to the Spring of 1861, was plying on Lake Ontario, between Lewiston and Toronto: She was owned by Capt. J. T. WRIGHT, of New-York City. Her machinery was constructed by Messrs. TULLOCK & DENNY, Scotland. Her length on deck was two hundred and twenty-seven feet six inches; breadth of beam, twenty-six feet; depth of hold twelve feet; draft of water, when loaded, six feet five inches. Her frame was of wrought iron plate, seven-sixteenths and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and they were fastened with rivets three-quarters of an inch thick, and these rivets were two and a-quarter inches apart. She was fitted with trunk engines, with two cylinders, each fifty-seven inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of six feet. Her water-wheels were of iron, and twenty-four inches in diameter. She was also supplied with tubular boilers, located in her hold. Her rig consisted of a foresail and jib. She had three water-tight athwartship bulkheads. Her tonnage was 690 tons.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER GOVERNOR.

This vessel was owned by Messrs. ALBERT DAILEY & Co., New-York. She was originally intended for a river steamer, but until chartered by the Government was running between New-York and Providence. She was built of white oak, &c., and fastened in an excellent manner. She was built in this City in 1846, and had extensive repairs made to her hull and machinery in 1858. She had condensing engines, and boiler on deck. Her tonnage was 644 tons.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of Gen. McKinstry in St. Louis—Gen. Sturgis to Command his Division.

Movement of Troops from Springfield Southward.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Upon his arrival in this city last night, in conformity with orders received in Springfield on Friday last, to repair to St. Louis and report to Washington by letter, Gen. MCKINSTRY was met at the cars by several officers, by whom he was arrested and conveyed to the Arsenal under instructions to hold no communication with any one. His cashier, Mr. HAHN, was also arrested.

Gen. STURGIS now commands Gen. MCKINSTRY'S Division.

Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS' Divisions of the army left Springfield on Saturday last for the North, and Gen. SIGEL'S and ASBOTH'S command left for the South on Friday evening with instructions to encamp ten miles below Wilson's Creek.

GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

HOW THE ORDER WAS SERVED AND HOW RECEIVED.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The following letter is from a gentleman occupying a responsible position in the Illinois Volunteers, well known to the people of our State, and for whose opportunity to know the facts and entire responsibility in the statement of them, we will vouch:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

FREMONT is removed! I am able to tell you how it was done, and although the *Tribune* will be (at present) "the only paper that has the news," it is nevertheless true.

It has been known for some days past that an order for removing Gen. FREMONT was in this city, and that its delivery to him had some conditions attached to it. For the last five days it has been believed by the agents of the United States that FREMONT had determined, if possible, to make the party having in charge the order for his removal believe that a battle was imminent at any hour, and measures were accordingly taken to ascertain if such were really the fact. But this proved to be no easy matter. All sources of communication were in FREMONT'S hands, and the exact truth could only be known by means of a special messenger. It was soon found, however, that *no such messenger could get through Fremont's lines!* and the conclusion forced itself upon the agents of the Government *that Fremont had determined not to be removed.* In this emergency the following plan was adopted:

The party who brought the order for FREMONT'S removal from Washington, having become known to the General's supporters, passed onward towards FREMONT, and suffered himself to be arrested from further progress by the cordon of watchful guards between here and FREMONT'S camp, while two other parties, with copies of the order, undertook to work their way through all obstacles, and to deliver the order for FREMONT'S removal to himself and Gen. HUNTER. One of these, disguised as a Missouri farmer, succeeded, after much difficulty, in reaching FREMONT'S headquarters. He applied to an Aid for permission to communicate important news to the General, and was refused, but urged to make it known to the Aid. This he absolutely declined, and finally got a personal interview with FREMONT himself. He immediately read the order to him, aloud. "How did you pass my lines, sir?" demanded FREMONT. "With much difficulty," replied the disguised soldier, "but I did it." "Does Gen. HUNTER know of this order?" pursued FREMONT. "Yes, he has a copy of it," was the reply; "and here is a copy of the President's order to Gen. HUNTER," continued the messenger, handing the copy to Gen. FREMONT. While FREMONT was reading the latter order, the soldier withdrew and communicated the news of FREMONT'S removal outside. He was soon followed, and urged, "for certain important reasons," not to communicate the fact of FREMONT'S removal. But it was *too late*.

I have this moment read a letter from an officer of the Government, who was at FREMONT'S camp when his removal became known. He says there was little or no excitement; and describes the events which followed the announcement of FREMONT'S removal in such a way as to leave no doubt that all the stories of excitement among the troops are falsehoods, manufactured to order. Moreover, this writer says there is *no army*, and no considerable body of rebels within forty miles of Springfield; all stories to the contrary are manufactured for the occasion!

To-night, the Government has taken from FREMONT'S agents the possession of the telegraph in this city and State. The office here was found full of bogus dispatches, pretending to describe disorganization and mutiny in FREMONT'S army in consequence of his removal. The dispatches are false, and most of them are found to have originated here. But just across the river is a telegraph office, which the Government does not control, and I presume that the *Tribune* and other papers will to-morrow morning contain a batch of exciting news from FREMONT'S camp, which the agents of the United States Government have every reason to believe are false.

But the deed is done. Let future investigation do justice to FREMONT. The writer of this letter has been his fast and firm supporter, and feels like saying, with Cæsar in the Capitol, "*Et tu, Brute.*"

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ELEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment left Augusta—in the neighborhood of which town, and of Bangor, it has been chiefly recruited—on Wednesday evening, arriving here yesterday morning. That is, four companies out of ten arrived, coming aboard of the steamboat *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line; the balance were announced to come on afterward by the steamer *State of Maine*. These four companies were marched from Pier No. 3 up Broadway to to the Park barracks, there to await the arrival of their comrades. They had been previously dined in Boston, where "covers" were laid for them in Faneuil Hall.

There was no ostentation or parade attempted on behalf of this regiment, yet as much of it as marched up Broadway would have compared favorably with any regiment that has passed through the City. It is principally composed of hardy, stalwart men—splendid fellows, nearly every one of them, and more than passably well drilled. They will do credit to their State whenever their country may call upon them.

The dilatory companies—or rather the *State of Maine* steamboat—not arriving, as expected, the companies already here had to proceed on their way, as the afternoon begun to wax late. They departed about 3½ o'clock, by way of the Jersey City Railroad, and were to be joined at the depot by the balance of the regiment. A company of Sharpshooters for Col. BERDAN'S regiment, and one belonging to the Fourth Maine, now at Washington, were with the Eleventh. The Eleventh is officered as follows:

Colonel, JOHN C. CALDWELL, of East Machias; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M. PLAISTED, of Bangor; Major, Wm. H. Shaw, of Portland; Adjutant, J. C. Pennell, of Portland; Surgeon, Dr. Clark, of Bristow; Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Ellis, (Methodist,) of East Machias; Quartermaster, I. N. Robinson, of Augusta; Sergeant-Major, H. Hume; Commissary-Sergeant, Harvey Caldwell, (a brother of the Colonel;) Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. C. Adams. Company A, Capt. Pennell; Company B, Capt. Wm. H. Kimball; Company C, Capt. Robert F. Campbell; Company D, Capt. Leonard S. Harvey; Company E, Capt. Straw; Company F, Capt. Davis; Company G, Capt. Spofford; Company H, Capt. T. Smith; Company I, Capt. John Plumroy; Company K, Capt. Hill.

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. TAFFT'S ARTILLERY CORPS.

Yesterday evening, a company of Artillery, under command of Capt. TAFFT, left this City for Washington. The *corps* is attached to the Excelsior Brigade. The guns, which are of the WIARD patent, were sent on to Gen. SICKLES last week. There are six of them, four 6-pounders and two 10-pounders, with caissons, wagons, forge and everything complete.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

News by Way of Fortress Monroe and Port Royal.

Insane Hatred of the Rebels Towards the North.

Reprisals Threatened—Col. Corcoran and Other National Officers to be Hung.

The Black Flag Exhibited---No Quarter to be Given or Asked.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Bombardment of Port Royal.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON AT BEAUFORT.

Beauregard Quarreling with his Superiors.

INTERESTING FACTS AND RUMORS.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down some thirty passengers, all of whom said they were leaving "Dixie" on account of the high price of living there and the unsettled state of society. All their baggage was searched. Southern papers were very scarce. Only three were on board, and from them we gathes the following additional items:

NO QUARTERS TO THE ENEMY.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 11.

A report has been current here for the past day or two that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston and other places on the Southern coast, which indicates that no quarter will be given to the invaders, and that no quarter will be asked.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following advertisement:

ATTENTION RATTLESNAKES: Charge with fell poison, and be prepared to strike. We find many subjects in this town who must receive the force of our venom. Call early at the Hole, and hear the Big Snake. Little Snakes, keep your eyes open, and bring in the list of those unfriendly to our holy cause. By order of the BIG RATTLE.

Nov. 13, 1861.

The following is from the Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day, received by a flag of true:

"The French man-of-war *Catinet* arrived here to-day in search of the crew of the *Prony*, who went North yesterday."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th contains the following:

RETRIBUTION FOR HANGING REBELS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 11.

Col. CORCORAN, three Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action of Manassas and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lots to be hung by way of retribution for the hanging of Capt. BAKER and the crew of the Southern privateer *Savannah*.

Hon. Mr. ELY, member of Congress, drew lots for Mr. CORCORAN, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the Court at New-York condemned the crew of the *Savannah* to death, the Federal officers would be immediately hung.

NATIONAL VESSELS GOING SOUTH.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an extract of a letter from St. Simons Island, of the 10th inst. which says that one National vessel passed that day at Prescott's, and three more on the 9th bound South, passed Fernandina. Gen. LEE is at Savannah. There is nothing positive concerning the Nationals.

THE WRECK OF THE OSCEOLA OVERHAULED.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The wreck of the Federal steamer *Osceola* has been overhauled, and several hundred barrels of potatoes and other vegetables secured. The machinery will probably be saved.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. POLK.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A dreadful accident has occurred here. Dahlgren gun exploded yesterday, killing two Lieutenants and six privates. Gen. POLK narrowly escaped. A portion of his clothes were torn off.

THE OPERATIONS AT BEAUFORT.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, contains the following dispatches:

"RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

There is nothing of interest from any of the camps, or from the South Coast. The naval attack on Port Royal was terrific cannonading. The batteries were abandoned. The enemy is in full possession of the harbor. Our Southern papers bring us accounts of the naval attack on Port Royal, but in the confusion of statements it is impossible to give a very connected or circumstantial account of the engagement."

The Savannah *Republican* furnishes the following:

"The firing between Fort Walker and the fleet commenced about 9 o'clock, the fleet giving most of their attention to Fort Walker. Before I o'clock, seven of the largest steamers of the fleet had passed the batteries, and when the *St. Mary's* left, from whose passengers we obtained our account of the first part of the action, a most terrible cannonading was going on. The fight continued until the departure of the *Emma* at 12 o'clock, and when the *Savannah* left, at 2 o'clock, the firing was unabated, except at the Bay Point battery, which had been silenced between 11 and 12 o'clock. At this time a tremendous cannonading was kept up by the fleet, consisting of some thirty-odd steamers and gunboats, which was returned by Fort Walker and the battery on Hilton Head."

"The Fort Walker armament consisted of sixteen guns, nine of which bore upon the shipping, the balance being in position on the land side. Five or six of these guns, among them the twenty-four pound rifled cannon and one ten-inch columbiad, were disabled during the forenoon. Thus disabled, and their ammunition exhausted, the garrison evacuated Fort Walker between 3 and 4 o'clock, retiring in the direction of Bluffton, leaving the guns in position and unspiked, having no spikes for that purpose. In the course of the morning and previous night, considerable reinforcements of infantry and artillery from Georgia and South Carolina had arrived at Hilton Head, and were stationed in the vicinity of the batteries, but we are unable, at present, to ascertain the number of troops engaged in the battle. Capt. JACOB REED'S artillery corps of the First Georgia Regiment of regulars, arrived at the scene of action on Wednesday night, and yesterday bore a gallant part in the fight. Four or five of his men were killed early in the action. The corps lost two of their guns and several horses. Col. RANDOLPH SPAULDING'S Georgia Volunteer Regiment, commanded by Capt. BEARD, were also in the engagement.

They were marched to the beach, and received a galling fire of round shot and shell from the fleet, which, however, they were unable to return with their muskets.

Of the Floyd County Berry Infantry Jas. S. AYERS and Second Surgeon W. H. PERKINSON received slight wounds.

Col. WM. H. STILES' volunteer regiment of Georgia reached the scene of action at 11 o'clock, having marched from Skidaway, which is 7¾ miles distant, at the double quick; but they were also unable to fire on the fleet, which was out of reach of their guns. The regiment had several killed and wounded by shells from the fleet.

Our informant states that Col. STILES had two horses shot under him, and in the fall of one of them received a slight injury in the shoulder. The Colonel and his regiment were at one time exposed to a terrific shelling from the fleet, and it is only surprising that more of them were not killed and wounded.

Col. RANDOLPH SPAULDING, not being in command of his regiment, joined a corps belonging to another regiment, and engaged in the fight, as far as it was possible for the Infantry to participate in it, with his musket on his shoulder.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, twelve vessels engaged the forts, five of them first-class steam-frigates, and the other seven were second-class steamers, with a tug leading. The tug opened fire on our infantry sta-

tioned some distance from the beach. One of the frigates, the *Minnesota*, (*Wabash*,) at a distance of two miles, also threw shot and shell at the infantry.

Our informant assures us that seven Dahlgren guns, from one of the frigates, fired many shots on the hospital containing our wounded, hitting the building several times, notwithstanding the yellow flag was flying. The surgeons were compelled, by this barbarous act, to have our wounded moved further into the interior.

The *Minnesota* (*Wabash*) is reported to have been on fire three times, from hot shot thrown from the batteries.

Col. SPAULDING's regiment lost all its baggage, blankets, &c., but saved all their arms.

We understand that the loss on our side is about 12 killed and 40 wounded. Among the latter is Capt. J. A. YATES, of Charleston, who was seriously injured by the bursting of a shell.

Dr. BUIST, of Greenville, S. C., was instantly killed by a shell striking him on the head.

We have no positive information from the Bay Point battery, further than it was silenced at 11 o'clock. We hear that it suffered serious loss. It is reported that the garrison retired in safety to Beaufort.

Of Col. DE SAUSSURE's regiment, stationed at Fort Walker, four were killed at the batteries and 20 wounded.

We understand that the Confederates lost no prisoners, except, perhaps, one or two from Col. DE SAUSSURE's Regiment. The killed were covered with blankets, and left. The wounded were all placed on board of steamers, and will arrive in Savannah to-day.

The abandoned batteries were taken possession of by the enemy, and the United States flag waved over them when our troops retired."

The Charleston *Mercury*, no date, is quoted by the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, as follows:

"We have not a word of authentic news from Beaufort. A report came over the wires yesterday that the place had been bombarded and burned late in the day. Late in the day, however, we heard that the town was not burned, but that it had been occupied by the enemy. We cannot vouch for either statement. The regular news dispatches from the scene of the invasion are, we presume, suppressed by military authority. Our special correspondents have sent us no dispatches of late, so we must be content to watch and wait."

The *Mercury* says that the Federals would capture a large amount of cotton in the vicinity of Port Royal.

The *Mercury*, of the 9th inst., publishes a leader with the startling head lines in large capitals, "Naval attack on Port Royal"—"Batteries abandoned"—"The enemy in full possession."

"We are in the midst of a mass of conflicting rumors which reached us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was generally believed that the abandonment of Fort Walker was owing to the supply of powder becoming exhausted.

Our latest dispatches are not very different, but very mortifying. They state that the fort was gallantly held by its defenders until 27 of its battery of 29 guns had either been dismounted or rendered useless.

There is no doubt that the fleet will succeed in the capture of an immense amount of cotton of the best quality. We understand that our forces have placed formidable obstructions in the river, four miles below Beaufort.

Gen. LEE is hard at work near Beaufort, and Gen. RIPLEY at Boyd's Landing, for the defence of the Charleston and Tennessee Railroad.

A dispatch dated Pocataligo, Nov. 8, says: "Gen. DRAYTON retired in two steamers by Pipe's Ferry, and is now in Bluffton. The number of casualties he reports from 30 to 40."

Gen. DONOVAN retreated by way of Ladies' Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. Beaufort had not been burned, as was reported. It contained an immense deal of cotton, but it is well known that Bluffton would be burnt in case it was attacked. The railroad at Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah are in the greatest danger.

FROM CHARLESTON THROUGH BEAUFORT.

Our special correspondent, on board the *Atlantic*, brought from Port Royal late numbers of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier*. The latter journal retains much of its aristocratic appearance, but the *Mercury* is printed on paper utterly innocent of bleaching powders, and so rotten that it is a wonder it should have hung together long enough to pass through the press. More than this, its portly dimensions have been very seriously curtailed, until it is hardly half its former size. From these journals we make the following interesting extracts:

OUR PRIVATEERSMEN.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The trial of our privateersmen for piracy, in New-York and Philadelphia, our readers have noticed, among other intelligence published. It is a subject that must stir the gall of every earnest man in the Confederate States. In the deficiency of a navy proper, these gallant men, commissioned by our Government, our militia of the sea, have gone forth to punish our enemies to the extent of their ability. It has been our only naval resource, and accords with the laws and customs of nations. It is a right which the United States freely exercised in the last war against Great Britain, and within a few years, peremptorily refused to waive by treaty stipulation. Yet now, because it bears disagreeably on their commerce, the practice is denounced by the United States, and our captured privateersmen are subjected to the ignominious treatment of common felons. Paraded in chains through the streets of Northern cities, for the gaze of the hostile rabble, they are put into the wretched dungeons of "the Tombs," surrounded by filth and vermin. Here for long months they are kept, that confinement and anxiety may prey upon their health, and that wounded self-respect may fret their hearts in the torture of humiliation. They are now dragged forth before the public gaze of our infuriated enemies, to be tried for their lives as the worst of criminals—enemies to the whole human race. These are the men whom we have sent forth to fight our battles, under the broad seal of our country, and this is the treatment they have met with as prisoners, at the hands of our enemies, the Yankees.

The law of retaliation is retributive justice, used for self-protection. It is a law wholesome in its operation against those whom no argument of propriety can convince, no plea of humanity or justice affect. It is logical, and touchingly effective. It speaks with more power than the voice of reason. It is more convincing than precedent and law, and hard, dry logic. It has a voice to charm and to be heeded.

The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are in jail in close confinement. There they will abide the issue of the trials of our privateersmen at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by Northern Courts for defending the South on the seas, it will be paid for with interest in Charleston. Self-protection and the enforcement of the laws of nations and of humanity, alike require, in this instance, full and ample retaliation. It is a matter of high State policy, which must and will assuredly be carried out.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AT ISSUE WITH HIS SUPERIORS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We look upon the General Order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, upon the victory of Gen. EVANS, as one of the most significant documents which has appeared since the war began. It is not merely a congratulation and memorial of a victory, but it is an intentional eulogy upon a policy—a policy of attack; and a condemnation also of a policy—a policy of retreat and defence. This Order, coupled with the introduction of his plan of an active, aggressive campaign into Maryland, and the taking of Washington, which the President rejected, into his report of the battle of Manassas, *are clear manifestations of a disapprobation of the defensive policy of the Confederate States.* In this Order, he says to the army: "Under the inspiration of a just cause, defending all we hold dear on earth, or worth living for, and with the merciful aid of the God of battles, we *can* and *must drive* our invaders from the soil of Virginia, despite *their numbers* and their long-accumulated war equipage." That his army, by this victory, must "be assured of their ability to cope successfully with the foe arrayed against them, *in whatever force* he may offer battle;" and that "*no odds* must discourage or make them doubtful of victory." When it is remembered that Gen. EVANS was ordered to retreat should the enemy appear in force, and that, instead of rebuke, Gen. BEAUREGARD sends forth this order to the whole army, praising and approving of his attacking the enemy, there can be no doubt of his views and opinions. He does not shrink from "odds" on the Potomac. He does not doubt his ability with his army "to cope successfully with the foe." He thinks that his army "*can* and *must drive* our invaders from the soil of Virginia." If left to his discretion, would he not long ago have advanced on the enemy?

If President DAVIS hesitates to allow the report of the battle of Manassas to be printed, what will he do with this order? *We fear that Gen. Beauregard may soon have to follow the example of Gen. Walker, of Georgia.*

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER INVADERS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 8.

South Carolina began the war, and it is, perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They come to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, says: "The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages." We have foreseen, and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. We have wished that it could have been otherwise, and that the redemption of Maryland and the protection of South Carolina had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.

But since all our efforts to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities, without some redeeming advantages to those who suffer. We can, and we will, make this invasion another occasion for illustrating the characteristics of Southern soldiers. "Let the invaders come," is the unanimous feeling of our people. Our Yankee enemies will, sooner or later, learn to their cost, the difference between invaders for spoils and power, and defenders of their liberties, their homes and their native land. If they can take Charleston with twenty-five thousand men, let them have it. We are unworthy to possess it; and it will be a fitting memorial—laid in ashes—of our imbecility and base degeneracy.

But if, on the contrary, we shall give to every one of our invaders, who shall remain on our soil, a prison above it or a grave beneath it, will it not end the contest? Carolinians, the great cause of the Confederacy rests on your arms. Strike for the independence of the Confederate State, your homes and your native land. It has pleased God to place upon you the responsibility of closing, as He did that of commencing, this glorious war. Free and far, let your names spread amongst the nations of the earth as one of the freest, bravest, and most enlightened people that has lived in the tide of time. Let us all, with one heart, repeat the noble sentiment of one of her dead sons: "It is better for South Carolina to be the cemetery of freemen than the home of slaves."

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURGH.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

A short distance, perhaps two rods, from the edge of the cliff which runs down to the river, lies the horse of Gen. BAKER, in a gulley; a fine bay animal, shot through the body in several places. The same ball that killed the one is said to have also entered the other. Further down the brow of the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their positions in the field. Another object eloquent with the horrors of war, is the long broad trench in one of the gullies which contains the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husbands, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, no stone to mark their resting-place, no word of record to tell their living age or name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses, they have been rolled and covered from the sight with the earth their steps have polluted and their arms would have soaked with the blood of its rightful owners. Lord, have mercy on their wicked souls!

One personal encounter is worthy of record. As Capt. JONES, of Company B, Seventeenth Mississippi, was passing through the woods at the head of his men, he met another party headed by an officer. The two halting instantly upon discovering their close proximity, JONES exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake, tell me quick—friends or enemies—who are you?" The other replied, "We are friends," and at the same time advanced. A little boy, named JOSEPH WARE, who was behind the Mississippian, instantly cried out, "Captain, they are not friends; don't you see they have not guns like ours. They are Yankees, let me shoot." Again JONES exclaimed, "Who are you? Speak quick, for I can't keep my men from firing." "I'll let you know who we are, you d——d rebel," said the Yankee officer, for such he was, and suiting the action to the word, he sprang upon and seized Capt. JONES by the collar. For a second or two a scuffle ensued between the officers, when the latter broke loose. At the same instant one of the Missippians dashed out the Yankee's brains with the butt of his musket.

The capture of prisoners continued until nearly 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning; in one instance a company of forty men, consisting of volunteers, among whom were Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers, taking two hundred and fifty of the Federals in one body. About 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Capt. VAUGHN, of Providence, Rhode Island, appeared with a flag of truce and thirty men, asking permission to bury their dead. This was readily granted, and for several hours they were engaged in the work. Some seventy-five or eighty are said to have been buried on this side of the river, and about forty on the island near the shore. Their ambulances were running across the island all night, carrying the wounded.

The wounded prisoners occupy a building apart from the others, and are thirty in number, though several have died.

The following are some of their names:

PATRICK MOORE, Milbury, Massachusetts.
ALBERT LITCHFIELD, Carlisle, Massachusetts.
CHARLES NEWELL, Durham, Maine.
DENNIS MURPHY, Milford, Massachusetts.

Three-fifths of the entire number are wounded in the head and breast, the remainder generally in the rear. The wounds inflicted on our soldiers are generally upon the extremities, a fact which strongly contrasts the marksmanship of the two sides.

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sympathy. Another incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman.

It had become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural inquiry, "Where are you wounded?" and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached our cell, they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly, and replied, "pretty well I thank yez." "Where were you wounded?" again fired away one of the ladies. "Faith, I'm not badly hurt, at all. I'll be thraveling to Richmond in a wake," replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a tight place. Thinking that he was deaf, one of the old ladies in the background put her mouth down to his ear, and shouted again, "We want to know where you are hurt."

PAT, evidently, finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyhow, concluded to do so at once, and, accordingly, with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster, and with an angry kind of energy, he replied: "Sure, leddies, it's not date that I am; but, since you are determined to know where I have been wounded, it's on my sate. The bullet entered behind or me breeches. Plase to excuse me feelings and I'll be no more questions."

I leave it to you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the crinoline out of the front door.

The following are the official orders of Gen. JOHNSTON with regard to Gen. EVANS' recent victory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CENTREVILLE, Va., Oct. 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—The Commanding General announces to the Army, with great satisfaction, a brilliant success achieved yesterday, near Leesburg, by Col. EVANS and his Brigade.

After a contest lasting from early morning until dark, this Brigade routed and drove back into Maryland a very large Federal force, capturing six cannon and 250* prisoners, and killing and wounding a large number.

The skill and courage with which this victory has been achieved, entitles Col. EVANS and the Seventh Brigade of the First Corps to the thanks of the army.

By command of Gen. JOHNSTON.
[Signed,] THOS. G. RHETT, A. A. General.

* After the above order was issued, 135 other prisoners were sent down.

FOREIGN MAILS FROM THE SOUTH.

The following notice appears in the Charleston papers:

"The undersigned, now suffering, in common with others, the inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries, has, by the advice and approval of J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster at New-Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish at his own expense, a monthly mail between New-Orleans and the Mexican port of Tampico, to connect with the regular British mail steamers touching at that port. AUGUSTE DE MESGRIGNAY and P. M. MAZARE, highly recommended by New-Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified as mail carriers by our Postmaster for this service. The first mail, consisting of 1,233 letters, left this city on the 10th inst., in charge of Mr. MESGRIGNAY. The second mail will close on the 9th November, prox., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will leave New-Orleans the next morning. The third mail will leave New-Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

Tariff on Charges on Outgoing Letters (including Confederate Postage.)

Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Mexico	$ 50
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Island of Cuba	75
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to other West Indies	85
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Europe	1 00

Letters from abroad can be received through the same route. The foreign postage on such letters must be prepaid to Tampico, and they must be indorsed "*By the West India Mail, viâ Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras.*" ANTONIO COSTA,
No. 16 Custom-House-street.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1861.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foregoing project for a foreign mail is fully entitled to public confidence. ANTONIO COSTA, Esq., is a New-Orleans merchant of responsibility and character. He has been a resident of New-Orleans for the last thirty years.

Letters intended for this mail may be inclosed along with the money required as per tariff above, and the outer envelope addressed, "COSTA's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New-Orleans."

The Confederate postage to this office must be prepaid. J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1861.

WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.

The Zouaves, Capt. CHICHESTER commanding, still garrison Castle Pinckney. They are mounting some additional heavy guns, and are otherwise placing the post in the best possible condition of defence. The Zouaves have now attained a degree of proficiency in drill and discipline which will enable them to compare favorably with any company in the South. They are now practicing the heavy artillery drill. We hear that they are soon to adopt a uniform of the regular Zouave cut—loose jackets, jaunty skull caps, with tassel, &c.—all of gray, as the red and blue cannot, at this time, be obtained.

The prisoners of war, since they have been transferred from Castle Pinckney, have no longer a military guard, but are taken care of by turnkeys.

KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

Yesterday there was a meeting of Kentuckians in Russelville, a short distance from the line of this State, to consider the expediency of establishing a Provisional Government for Kentucky. The project has been discussed here for the last ten days, and has met with little favor. Such a Government could have but little force, as its authority could extend only over portions of its Southern border. No vote of the people has been, or can be, taken. It will be regarded as spurious, and will tend to bring secession and revolution into contempt.

The fact is, there is no Government of Kentucky, except that of the armies of the two belligerents. Ours, thus far, do not control one-fourth of the State, and except the recent movement of ZOLLICOFFER—which has been checked by the enemy—there has been lately no advance, nor is there now any indication of any.

MOVEMENTS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 4, 1861.

The special session, being the first meeting of the Legislature since the inauguration by South Carolina of the great revolution, the proceedings, naturally, will be looked to with much interest. There are many matters of pressing necessity, arising from the unusual state of the country, that will require immediate attention. Prominent among those is the militia system of the State.

The chief topic of interest is the election of Senators. The two most prominent names mentioned are those of Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL and Hon. JAMES CHESNUT. It is thought, if they consent to serve, those two will unite the various interests of the State. Hon. R. H. RHETT, Hon. W. W. BOYCE, the last speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hon. (now Col.) JAMES L. ORR, are also put prominently forward by their friends. The popular will inclines to Mr. BOYCE, more particularly in consequence of his warm advocacy of direct taxation and Free-trade during his brief but brilliant Congressional career in the United States Congress. There is no doubt the people are ready for this measure at once. If, as some say, we are to meet the expenses of the war, let each one know his proportion, and let us meet that proportion knowingly and directly through taxation rather than the indirect channel of customs and revenues, the prolific source of so much corruption and abuse. Gen. (shanks) EVANS, in consequence of his dashing, brilliant fighting at Leesburgh, with an undivided command and no superior officers to advise him, has been dubbed here the Murat of the Revolution. His praise is in every body's mouth. A new company is said to be organizing in Columbia, under the name of the Evans Ready Men.

The arrival of 150 Yankee prisoners has been looked upon with great dissatisfaction by the people of Columbia. There appears to be some apprehension of the escape of some of the vandals, and subsequent mischief arising therefrom. On their march to jail the band struck up Dixie, when the Yankees became quite merry and seemed to relish the fun quite as much as any of the spectators. This set contains some of the poorest looking specimens of humanity we have yet seen. One, a boy not over fourteen or fifteen years of age, was both shoeless and hatless, and was the very picture of despair. The majority are foreigners. They have been safely lodged in jail. Their escort from Richmond, the Charlotte Greys, of Virginia, who made a gallant charge on the larder of our friend JANNEY, of the Congaree, but were compelled by the overwhelming odds and the appearance of strong reinforcements to cry *peccavi*, and lay down their arms. They will be sent back to Richmond this morning with no other stipulation than to report themselves at the War Department in good condition.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Copies of the New-Orleans *Delta*, of Oct. 26, and of the *Picayune*, of Oct. 29, have been received at the Merchants' Exchange in this city.

The *Delta* has a summary of the leaders in some of the New-Orleans journals of the morning of the 26th.

The *Bulletin* expresses the opinion that a good feeling should be cultivated with the Governments of England and France, by allowing their vessels to break the blockade, to bring them such cargoes as they need, giving cotton in exchange.

The *Picayune*, speaking of the battle of Leesburgh, under the heading of "Humble Names Exalted," says that the little stream near Leesburgh is called Goose Creek, which will hereafter be ennobled as the spot where valor achieved victory in a nobler cause than Greek or Roman ever fought for.

The *Delta* learns that New-York was grandly illuminated upon a false report that New-Orleans had been captured.

The Attakapas *Register*, of Oct. 24, says that the sugar crop is not so good as it should be, and the quality is not the best, but as the weather has improved they do not despond of a very large crop—the largest ever made in the Parish.

On the 25th ult., 1,674 families were supplied from the free market of New-Orleans.

As to business, the *Delta* says that operations continue upon the most limited scale in every branch of trade.

The stock of cotton on hand is stated at 11,907 bales. So far this season 1,789 bales had been received. Flour was quoted at wholesale as high as $10 75 per barrel; Corn, $1 12 per bushel. Only four barrels of whisky had been received in the city during the previous week. Not a barrel of pork had been received for several weeks, and the receipts of beef were very small.

There was no Eastern hay in market, and purchasers were obliged to resort to prairie grass at fifty dollars per ton. Hardly a pound of coffee remained either in the hands of the importer or grocer.

The *Picayune* is sick of the oft-repeated report from Richmond that an important battle was at hand.

The *Crescent* says:

"The embargo and restrictions imposed by the military authorities in Kentucky and Tennessee are operating greatly against what little trade and business our community was favored with last week. In most articles of daily consumption, breadstuffs and provisions particularly, we are silently drifting towards famine prices. If those large and bounteous crop accounts which we have for months been regaled with, are actually realized throughout the country, we ought to be receiving daily evidences of them in our market. In sugar and molasses there is an abundance, far beyond the actual wants of our inhabitants, as well as an overabundance to meet the demand for the Confederate States.

The interruption on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad imposes another depression on the trade of these articles. The transactions in these two articles during the week amount to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Pork, beef and bacon are held at starvation prices. Possibly there may be a recession in the prices of these articles when the packing season arrives. Bagging and rope have advanced to unheard of prices. These can be avoided by a determination on the part of planters not to use them, and by resorting to hoops and express boards, which will do remarkably well for holding cotton in the form of bales for storage on plantations. Eight or nine cents for middling cotton will not pay for bagging at 22 cents, nor for rope at 20c.@22c., nor iron ties at 23c.@24c. If factors, however, can realize discounts or facilities from our banks to furnish plantations with supplies of the character at those prices, there will be flemish balances somewhere on a general settlement."

WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER WINSLOW.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 12.

Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Confederate Navy, arrived here Saturday morning, in an open boat. He reported that he had just left the Confederate steamers *Seabird* and *Ellis* aground near the mouth of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and that they had on board the officers and men of a French man-of-war which had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast. He then procured the steamer *J. B. White*, and proceeded to the assistance of the above-named steamers.

Capt. ALEXANDER also reported that the Confederate States steamer *Winslow* (formerly the *Coffee*,) had been wrecked and burned by her crew. The circumstances which rendered the burning necessary, were as follows:

The *Winslow* went down in the neighborhood of Hatteras to communicate with a large vessel which had gone ashore on the beach, and which was supposed to be the *Great Republic*. On her way, she struck on a sunken vessel in one of the channels of the Sound, and after every effort to get her on had been made by the crew, they were forced to abandon her. Before doing so, however, they fired her.

The beached vessel proved to be the man-of-war *Prony*, Commander DE FONTAGE. The officers and crew of the *Prony* were all saved, and put on the *Seaard* and *Ellis* for passage to this city.

The *J. B. White*, which had been chartered to assist the grounded steamer in getting off, met the *Seabird* about two or three miles this side of the lock—she having succeeded in getting off before the *White* reached her.

The *Seabird*, on arriving here, went alongside of the ship *States*, at the Navy-yard, and the *Prony's* officers and men went aboard, receiving a cordial welcome. Shortly after, Commodore DE FONTAGE, accompanied by Commodore LYNCH, of the Confederate States Navy, (who was also a passenger in the *Seabird*,) proceeded to the Navy-yard, where they were warmly received by Commodore FRENCH FORREST.

It afforded us much satisfaction to learn that no lives were lost, either among those on the *Winslow* or *Prony*, but we regret to have to state that the guns of both of the vessels were lost, together with the valuable collection of arms on board the last named.

Those on board the *Prony* represent, we learn, that they were passed in their distress by a number of the Yankee vessels, who took no notice of them whatever, having the heartlessness to leave them to their fate, without making the least effort to assist them.

The wreck of the *Prony* has been burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federalists.

"FEDERAL ATROCITIES."

From the Memphis Argus, Oct. 26.

Two young ladies of Harper's Ferry escaped to Richmond a few days since. They report that LINCOLN's soldiers endeavor to vie with each other in brutalities to helpless women and children, and that a short time before their departure, one of the Hessians took deliberate aim at a little girl and shot her through the head. Children while on their way to and from school are frequently shot at by the soldiers (!)

It is said that travel was stopped on the Washington and Baltimore railroad in order to give the Lincolnites an opportunity to mine the road at the Relay and Annapolis junction.

ENCOURAGING.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A most extraordinary statement was obtained yesterday in the highest official circles of the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain. It is certain that a dispatch agent arrived here yesterday from England, having landed in the British possessions, and essaying to reach the South through Michican and the West. His report is understood to be that he was arrested in Ohio, and robbed of his dispatches, subsequently effecting his escape to this city. The assertion of the agent is that the dispatches contained assurances of the immediate recognition of our Government by that of Great Britain. We give this statement without adding any opinion of our own, or professing to know how the Government has verified or credited the report, beyond semi-official expressions of confidence in its truth, which reached us last night.

HOW THE BERMUDA ESCAPED.

From the Lynchburgh, (Va.,) Republican.

We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from a private letter, written by an officer of our navy, giving an account of the manner in which the Bermuda ran the blockade:

C. S. STEAMER HUNTRESS,
SAVANNAH, Ga., November 3, 1861.

DEAR ——: I have only time to write to you a very hurried letter. We came back from a successful expedition a while ago. We went down last night, to carry the *Bermuda* out, loaded with about 2,000 bales of cotton. We confidently expected to fight, as the plan was for us to attack the blockading vessels, while she was to pass out. We went down to Fort Pulaski about dark, with five vessels of our Mosquito fleet, the *Bermuda* following. A heavy gun was fired from the battery at Warsaw, which was the signal, but on going out we found none of the vessels, as the night was very dark, rainy and stormy—just the thing for us—and their attention, I suppose, was drawn off by the signal gun. So we fooled them and gave them the slip completely; all of us returning in high spirits and "nobody hurt," as we certainly anticipated engaging them last night.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

From the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Reliable intelligence has been received here that several bridges on the railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga, also on the railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt. This is evidently a precursory movement. The telegraph wires on these routes have been removed at several points.

LYNCHBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A bridge of about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railroad was burnt about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists. It is reported that several other bridges were burned on the road south of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A bridge at Charleston, Tenn., was burnt last night. Charleston is a post-village of Bradley County, Tenn., on the Hiawassa River, and on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. It is 75 miles southwest of Knoxville, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes from Pensacola on the 28th inst. as follows:

"A little after 2 o'clock this morning, the explosion of a migety gun from the enemy's side announced the approach of a new sail—daylight revealed a huge steamer at anchor near Fort Pickens. Three guns were fired, which shook the very city, and caused for the moment some little anxiety. I give it as a report from below that several vessels were in the vicinity of Pickens last night, and under darkness of the hour landed troops on the Island, it was thought. I give this simply as I hear it. Certain it is, that there are seldom any vessels seen now in the daytime near the fort. By these movements, no doubt, they intend for the future to keep a secret.

I see by the New-Orleans papers, that the enemy report the *Preble* as having sailed for Pensacola since the Hollins attack. No vessel answering her description has as yet arrived here. The truth of the matter is, old *Manassas* butted daylight through her—*she is gone!*

Corporal WALTER TUGGLE, of the State Artillery, (Mobile Continentals,) died at 10 o'clock this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Charleston *Courier* of Nov. 5 announces the arrival of nineteen officers and seamen, parts of crews of several vessels captured by the privateer *Sallie*.

Com. G. N. HOLLINS, C. S. N., has received from the Depaartment of the Confederate States Navy the appointment of Flag-Captain on the New-Orleans naval station, dating on the day of his "successful attack on and dispersal of" the United States vessels at the Passes of the Mississippi.

A Richmond letter in the Charleston *Courier* gives these hints:

"From what has been told here in the most confidential way, there is reason to believe that a very pretty little foray will be made into Maryland ere long, by which Mr. DAN SICKLES and his fellow-profligates will be made to suffer. The Confederates are not so badly off for water transportation as some people imagine.

It is said that the Commissioners from Kentucky are in something of a snarl, all of them wanting to be Brigadiers, at least, and none willing to take position under the others. Let us hope this is not true."

A powder mill has just been put in operation in Cherokee County, Ga.

A Nashville correspondent writes under date of Oct. 29: "The business of this city has fallen off greatly since the large increase of forces on both sides in Kentucky, which has made the blockade between here and Louisville effective. Your Richmond correspondent complains, I presume humorously, that speculators there had recently bought up the butter at 30 to 40 cents, to send it to Charleston, where the price was 75 cents. Well, I suppose it was a good thing to equalize the supplies of butter at Richmond and Charleston, and I don't see how it can be done except by those whom you call speculators—that is, merchants."

The Grand Jury on Nov. 4 found true bills against the City of Richmond and several Savings Banks and private individuals, for violating the law against issuing shinplasters

Judge HUMPHREYS, of the Confederate Court at Memphis, has given a liberal interpretation of the Sequestration act in favor of debtors. They will be given all the time that debts may be stayed under the State laws, without security. And their personal sureties will not be demanded, but mortgages on real estate will be taken, or the debtor may deposit with some attorney, approved by the Court, personal assets, the collection of which may be presented by the debtor.

The Charleston *Courier* delights its readers with rumors from Washington, by way of Gordonsville, Va., that Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN and Secretaries SEWARD, CAMERON and BLAIR had resigned in disgust.

The Savannah *Republican* vexes itself with the question, "What shall the seaport cities do for coal during the coming Winter?" The price has generally ranged from $3 50 to $7 retail; now it is as high as $15 per ton, and rising. It ought to be procured near Chattanooga, Tenn., according to the *Republican*.

A dispatch dated Norfolk, Nov. 4, says: "Capt. MILLIGAN has arrived here, in charge of a cargo of coffee, which had gone ashore on North Carolina, and was purchased for the Confederate Government. He reports the gale off the coast of North Carolina as having been terrific and desurnctive. Rockets, guns, signal lights and other signs of distress were observed from many points, and it is believed that several vessels of the Lincoln fleet have been wrecked."

The New-Orleans *Bee*—date not given, but very late—has an article on the capture, by the Federal fleet, of the *Joseph H. Toone*, and several other vessels, on the Gulf coast. The *Bee* says:

"The *Joseph H. Toone* had a cargo of arms and munitions of war valued at $40,000, that would have been worth four or five times that amount had she run safely into Barataria."

The *Picayune* thinks whisky and ice must be growing exceedingly scarce in Richmond. A "friend just returned informed the editor, on entering a fashionable drinking saloon in the Confederate Capital, he saw this placard posted over the counter: 'Drinks fifteen cents each. No bills changed except at heavy discount. Gentlemen will please refrain from eating the ice in their tumblers, after drinking.'"

HENRY HEWLINGS TYSON, of Maryland, has been appointed an Acting Midshipman in the Confederate Navy, and ordered to report to Commander KENNEDY, on board the steamer *Richmond*, at Aquia Creek.

Over $50,000 worth of clothing has been received at Richmond, voluntarily contributed by the citizens of the Confederate States, for the benefit of the soldiers.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, there were 1,711 prisoners war in Richmond. In the last sixteen days the prisoners there had eaten up 62,600 worth of beef. Since the war commenced 2,685 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. The conduct of those taken near Leesburgh is spoken well of by the *Enquirer*. On Oct. 26, 250 prisoners were to leave Richmond for Columbia, S. C.

A dispatch, dated Savannah, Nov. 12, says there was a fight below that city, originating in consequence of the Unionists attempting to burn a vessel aground on Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the Union frigate left.

A dispatch from Charleston reports the late storm as exceedingly violent along the whole Southern coast.

Arkansas is rapidly filling the call for 5,000 volunteers. The difficulty among the Creeks is not yet settled. Advices from Fort Smith report the small-pox raging there.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday says: "Gen. WISE is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent, and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. BRECKINRIDGE wants to take it, with its fighting commander, to Kentucky, but WISE thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there. Wherever he goes, the enemy will meet a Cœur de Lion."

The Richmond *Enquirer* announces that it is extremely difficult to obtain a passport to leave the Southern Confederacy or to pass through the lines on any pretence whatever. In some cases the privilege has been denied British subjects, and their only alternative was to declare themselves "alien enemies" in order to effect their purpose, and not in every instance was a passport granted, the authorities being more guarded than heretofore about granting passports to persons who may desire to leave the State.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, of a recent date, says: "Among the *on dits* and floating rumors, I mention the following: Gen. TOOMBS is said to have said there will be no fight at Manassas until next Spring. There is enough tobacco in England to last two years. Ten thousand bales of cotton are at a certain point in Florida waiting for the Yankee."

The editor of the Clinton *Patriot*, who has just visited Camp Moore, Tennessee, says there are quite a number of cases of measles in the camp. The yellow fever is also prevailing at East Baton Rouge.

The Attakapas *Register* says that four gunboats, for the protection of the coast of St. Mary and adjacent parishes against the forays of the Federals, are nearly ready for service.

The Greensboro' *Beacon* says that the cotton crop of that section, especially on the sandy lands, is rather better than was expected a few weeks ago. The present impression is that it will not very much from that of last year.

"In Rapids Parish," says the Alexandria *Democrat*, "the planters in the cotton-picking line have done a good week's work, while our sugar-planters have been steaming and rolling away on half-matured cane, with a poor yield."

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* says: "We understand that several sugar-planters have commenced grinding. The quality of the new sugar is said to be fair. It would appear that the cane yields very little."

The Pointe Coupee *Echo*, of the 19th, says: "During the week a number of the sugar-planters have commenced grinding, and are now making good sugar. The yield of the cane is about an average one."

The West Baton Rouge *Planter*, of the 19th, says sugar-making progresses steadily, the yield usually being fair, and, in some places, excellent. All the sugar that we have seen is excellent.

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* also says: "It has been raining again this week—Thursday night without cessation—thus putting back our planters in taking off their crops. The sugar made will be much less than anticipated."

The Columbus correspondent of the Memphi *Appeal*, under date of Oct. 23, writes:

"A spy in crinoline was brought into headquarters this morning from somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayfield, who gave her name as MRS. SHEPPARD. She says she is a native of New-York, and has lived in Memphis, to which place she pretended to be making her way when she drew upon herself the attention of parties who brought her to this city, and delivered her over to Gen. PILLOW. She has not had a hearing at the time of writing."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN — BUCKNER'S FORTIFICATIONS AT BOWLING GREEN — STRENGTH OF THE POSITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

The telegraph announces that Gen. SHERMAN is to be withdrawn entirely from this department and assigned to duty elsewhere. I am satisfied the step will be a bad one. When Gen. SHERMAN is relieved of the command of this department, he ought to be sent down the line of the Nashville road to command the division there. Such was the original programme, but it has been very materially altered in several important particulars, on account of the two vacancies simultaneously created by the removal of FREMONT and the retirement of Gen. SCOTT. It was intended to send Gen. HALLECK to this department. At all events, a change of names for chief of this department need not be followed by a change as to the intended chief of the division on the Nashville road, and I sincerely hope it will not be. If the officers and men of the central division had the whole service to choose from, I believe they would take SHERMAN for their commander. They have the utmost confidence in him, and that in the present condition of our national military affairs, is saying a great deal. Besides, he is a man of marked ability, is now thoroughly acquainted with the situation, knows no motive but devotion to the service, and possesses that seriousness, gravity and prudence which are more needed in Kentucky to-day than any and all other qualities. At the beginning of a war,

that time, able to set northward. At that period he made a preliminary journey to Fog Harbor, and there established a provision depot. He availed himself of this opportunity to visit Annenacher Harbor, Dr. KANE's Winter-quarters. No vestige of the *Advance* remained. She had probably drifted out to sea with the ice. During the journey the coldest temperature of the cruise was recorded. On one day the thermometer sank to 80°, and on another to 68° below zero. We cannot do better than, as well as on all subsequent journeys, adopt the snow-hut of the Esquimaux.

Active preparations had been making since January for the Spring campaign, and the party was ready for the final start on the 4th of April. The chief equipment consisted of a metallic life-boat, twenty feet in length, (the generous gift of Col. LEFFERTS,) mounted upon runners, provisions for a boat's crew of six persons for five months, provisions for seven persons and fourteen dogs for six weeks, together with a careful allowance-stock of fuel for the above-named period. They started from the vessel on the abovementioned date, with their entire equipment, the boat and its cargo being drawn by the whole available ship's company, and fourteen dogs, Mr. RADCLIFF, with two men, was left in charge of the vessel.

Upon reaching Fog Harbor they made nearly a due north course, intending to reach the west coast and travel thence upon the land ice. They soon encountered hummocked ice of extraordinary thickness, through which it was often necessary to break a passage with axes and shovels. It finally became evident from the slowness of our progress that the entire Summer would be consumed in reaching the west land, even if the boat could be transported to it at all. Being well assured that nothing could be accomplished with the boat expedition, Dr. HAYES sent the main party back on the 28th of April, and continued northward with three companions and two dog-sledges.

The ice grew worse as they advanced, and they were constantly in reaching the West Coast, a distance in a direct line of only forty miles. From this fact, said Dr. HAYES, you can form some estimate of the character of the ice over which we traveled. The severity of the labor broke down the dogs, and we were obliged to feed them a double ration, thus consuming rapidly the provisions, and proportionably shortening our northward journey. Reaching the West Coast at Cape Hayes, we traveled along the land through Kennedy Channel, until the 18th of May, when, our provisions being exhausted, we were compelled to turn our faces southward. The latitude obtained upon that day was lat. 81° 22', forty miles further north than the highest position of Dr. KANE in 1854. The land was taken possession of in the name of the United States, and the flag which was used on the occasion has covered the most northern known land upon the globe. (Prolonged applause.) The land bears the honored name of HENRY GRINNELL. The last days of the journey I was accompanied by a single companion, my Secretary, Mr. KNOW, to whose energy and endurance during this critical period I owe many obligations.

You will remember, said Dr. HAYES, that it was in Kennedy Channel, upon the west side of which I made, as I have already observed, my highest northing, that Dr. KANE discovered June 26, 1854, an open sea. The party making the discovery traveled upon the eastern shore, while you will observe that my efforts were confined to the western. My observations cover the same general region, and I will now report to you the physical conditions which I there observed, and the conclusions at which I arrived. I found Kennedy Channel, and the region to the northward of it, mainly covered with ice. The ice was much decayed, and bore evidence of speedy dissolution. In many places there were pools of open water. I was obliged to keep mostly upon the land ice, owing to the utter and insecure condition of the ice to seaward.

The time of my visit was the middle of May, and I entertain no doubt that, as the Summer advanced, the ice in Kennedy Channel and to the northward would rapidly dissolve, and before the period of the season corresponding to that at which Dr. KANE made his observations, the ice would have mainly disappeared. I believe, therefore, that Dr. KANE's theory respecting the existence of an open sea to the northward of Smith's Strait, as illustrated by his own observations, is confirmed by my own experience. The evidence it is true, is in a measure circumstantial, but it is to my mind none the less conclusive.

The six weeks subsequent to my return to Port Foulke, were occupied in preparing the vessel for sea, in completing such unfinished surveys, in making magnetic and other observations, in collecting specimens of natural history, in photographing the scenery and objects of interest in the vicinity.

The schooner had been temporarily crippled by the ice encounters of tha previous Summer.

Being without a carpenter, a large share of the labor of repairs fell upon Mr. MCCORMICK, the sailing-master of the expedition, of whose ready ingenuity and practical skill I cannot too warmly express my acknowledgments. The ice broke up around the vessel on the 10th of July, and we put to sea on the 14th.

After much difficulty and two trials, we reached the west coast, twelve miles south of Cape Isabella, and being unable to pass the cape with the schooner, I made a journey to the north side of the cape in a whale-boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet obtained a view to the northward. In that direction, fifteen miles above Cape Isabella, the ice was solid and unbroken as far as the eye could reach.

To the eastward the pack-ice was heavy and impenetrable. To penetrate the Strait under these circumstances, with the view of reaching a practicable point for future sledge operations with my reduced force, (for I had now only five dogs,) was clearly impracticable, and believing that I was not justified in incurring the heavy expense of another year's absence, without a prospect of corresponding results, I reluctantly abandoned the field and turned southward.

Taking Whale Sound on the way, I completed the survey of that remarkable inlet, and obtained there an excellent set of magnetic determinations and some photographs of the natives, the glaciers, and other objects of interest.

After boring through the ice of Melville Bay for 150 miles, we reached the southern water, and entered the Harbor of Upernavick on the 14th of August. There we remained ten days, engaged during that time in various scientific explorations. On the 1st of September we reached Godhoun, or Lievely, and were there similarly occupied. We were ready for sea again on the 6th, but a succession of southwest gales detained us until the 17th, when we again put to sea, and having a fair wind, we were on the 22d, 200 miles to the southward of Cape Farewell. From that time until the 9th of October we encountered constant southerly weather, with frequent gales. When off Halifax we sustained serious damage and were obliged to put into that port for repairs. We were there the recipients of generous hospitality at the hands of the citizens of Halifax and of the officers of Her Majesty's Government stationed there. In obedience to the dictates of courtesy, I brought the schooner back to Boston, where we arrived Oct. 23.

I will conclude, Mr. President, with an enumeration of the results of the expedition:

1. A detailed survey of the west coast of North Baffin Bay, Smith Strait, and Kennedy Channel, and the extension of the survey to the north of any previous explorations. This survey embraces about 1,300 miles of coast line.

2. The discovery of a new channel opening westward from Smith Strait, parallel with Jones' and Lancaster Sounds.

3. A detailed survey of the coasts of Whale Sound, and the coasts to the north and south of it. This survey embraces about 600 miles of coast line.

4. Surveys of glaciers by which their rate of movement is estimated.

5. A complete set of pendulum experiments.

6. Sets of magnetic experiments at Port Foulke, Cape Isabella, in Whale Sound, at Upernavik and Godham.

7. Topographic and hydrographic surveys.

8. Large collections of specimens of natural history, and geological and mineralogical collections.

9. A continuous set of meteorological observations.

10. An extensive collection of photographic views.

11. The accomplishment of a more northern latitude than ever before attained upon land.

12. The confirmation of theories respecting the open Polar Sea.

If is with pleasure that I turn from the relation of these details to speak of my companions. You have followed them with an interest not less great than that with which you have honored me. They have done well, have performed their duties cheerfully, and with a harmony becoming to the enterprise. They deserve the gratitude of their commander.

The unfortunate accident which occasioned the untimely death of Mr. SONNTAG, caused a serious loss to the expedition. The system of observations and experiments which we had planned in concert had already accomplished important additions to Arctic science, when death deprived me of his invaluable assistance; and with the duties incident to Arctic exploration in the field pressing constantly upon me, I was not always able to execute the plans which we had devised. My officers, however, on all occasions contributed their best assistance, and I was by them relieved of many onerous duties. I am especially indebted to Mr. RADCLIFF, Assistant Astronomer, for his zealous assistance in the work at the observatory, and for assistance in taking photographic views; and to Messrs. DODGE, KNOW and STARR, I owe obligations for valuable aid in collecting specimens of natural history and other scientific duty.

I have already borne evidence of the practical skill and energy of my sailing master, Mr. MCCORMICK.

We had heard no certain news of events at home, excepting through some papers seen in a Greenland port, and they narrated merely the incidents transpiring up to the close of March last, including the inauguration of the new President. On our way to Halifax, we resorted to a device to obtain intelligence in the stormiest weather from a passing vessel. In the midst of a severe blow, a ship steering eastward, and consequently, as we thought, coming from some port on the American Continent, was passing near enough to read written inquiries.

So, we painted in huge black letters, on a piece of canvas, the question, "Is there war in the States?" and placed our bulletin over the side next to the strange vessel. Some one on board of her read it and replied by writing on her quarter with chalk, the simple word, "Yes" and in this way and to this extent only did we obtain the eagerly desired information. [Hilarity and applause.]

I hope, Mr. President, that I may, at some future day, have the opportunity again to address you upon the further prosecution of Arctic discovery, and, God willing, I trust yet to carry the flag of our great Republic, with not a single star erased from its glorious Union, to the extreme northern limits of the earth. The voyage from which I have just returned has confirmed me in the views which I have always expressed before you. The want of steam power curtailed my northing, and the death of my dogs crippled all my operations.

Dr. HAYES remarked that, before taking his seat, he would in compliance with the request of some friends present, give the audience an opportunity of looking at a few curiosities brought with him from the farthest North. Hereupon were exhibited a specimen of the tunic, drawers and boots of an Esquimaux woman, all made of fine seal-skin, with the fur inside and the untanned leather outside, and all curiously but handsomely ornamented with colors and rude needle-work; a sledge-runner about two feet six inches in length, composed of five pieces, four of them of walrus-bone, and the fifth a tire or rim of the tusk of the same animal, all ingeniously strung together with sinews in such manner that they could be tightened into the almost solid shape of the most approved runner, with the additional advantage of being very light and elastic—and finally, the celebrated Esquimaux dog *Navik*, which had accompanied the Doctor through all his last expedition. This was a splendid creature, approaching in size the larger species of Newfoundland dog, but bearing greater resemblance to the St. Bernard breed. *Navik* was of a rich dun color, with a full hide of soft fur, a bushy tail and head fox-shaped, pointed, long-eared and extremely bright and intelligent in expression. In reply to inquiries, the Doctor stated that this animal had been the best sledge-dog he had ever seen; and from first to last, among all the great number he had seen and used, remained the master of the kennel. When swift traveling is desired, as many as thirteen and fourteen dogs are put in a team, and will draw a sledge from five to six feet in length, with one driver, fifteen miles, over clear ice or snow, in an hour. The Doctor had once, with such a team, made 35 miles in 2 hours and 20 minutes. *Navik* alone could draw one person along on a light sledge at a very fair pace. In the far North he had fed him and all the draught dogs on reindeer meat, and the cause of the death of Dr. KANE's dogs had been the unavoidable necessity of feeding them on salt beef, the only resource at the Doctor's command at the time in question.

At the close of the lecture a very large number of ladies and gentlemen pressed forward to shake hands with the gallant explorer, and to examine the curiosities of Arctic life, not omitting to pat and caress friend *Navik*, who bore the familiarity with great dignity and composure, seeming, however, to suffer from the heat of the rooms as he had not done before, his master said, since his arrival.

After this the audience ascended to the library and galleries of sculpture, painting, and archæology, above stairs, which were brilliantly illuminated to the very dome, and it was quite 11 o'clock before this very agreeable and instructive occasion terminated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 2404, 4056, 4070, 4318½, 4398, 4581, 4600, 4602, 4646, 4664, 4602½, 4683, 4720, 4851, 4872, 4933, 4937, 4963, 4972, 4977, 5046, 5061, 5690, 5086, 5165, 5167, 5244, 5262, 5274, 5288, 5310, 5321, 5396, 5410, 5424, 5442, 2586, 3088, 3111, 3247, 3473, 3737, 3836, 4028, 4036, 4133, 4152, 4316, 4505, 4565, 4602½, 4614, 4684, 4691, 4700, 4751, 4795, 4896, 4948, 4969, 4997, 5113, 5012, 5047, 5097, 5172, 5214, 5379, 5383, 5397, 5419, 5420, 5440, 5448, 5458, 5508, 5534, 5538, 5539½, 5541, 5545, 5565.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated cases will be first taken up, and if exhausted, the following enumerated cases will be called: Nos. 205, 211, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247 250, 252, 253, 257, 266, 269½, 276.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special day calendar of short causes to be called in Part I.—Nos. 3141, 3142, 2983, 2751. After the special calendar is called and disposed of, the day calendar for the day in Part I. will be called, consisting of the numbers on Thursday's calendar, and the following ones set down for Friday, Nov. 18, which are as follows: Nos. 2299, 863, 1283.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 894, 1428, 1184, 1439.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.

United States Circuit Court.
Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The trial of Minthorn Westervelt, the third mate of the *Nightingale*, was continued yesterday the following witnesses being called for the defence:

N. Dane Ellingwood—I reside at Staten Island, and was a Member of Assembly from Richmond County; know the Westervelt family very well; have known the young man as a very respectable young man; have had occasion to make inquiries as to his character; it has always been very good and highly respectable.

William Cuthbertson—I am a merchant, doing business in New-York; have resided for twenty years at Staten Island; have known the Westervelt family and the prisoner; never heard anything against him; on the contrary, he was in my office for three months after he left school, and he behaved himself very well.

John D. Sloat—(Commodore Sloat)—Have been an officer in the United States Navy for sixty odd years; have known the family of Westervelt all my life; have known the prisoner all his life; he is a respectable young man; he has been at my house and dined with me.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

The District-Attorney offered to prove declarations made by Capt. Brown, in the Congo River, that all his mates knew about the voyage before the vessel left Liverpool. The Court excluded the testimony.

Mr. McKeon then proceeded to sum the case up for the defence, and spoke till two o'clock. Mr. O'Connor followed on the same side, until half-past four. Mr. District-Attorney Smith closed for the Government, in a speech of two hours' long, after which Judge NELSON proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This indictment is founded upon the fourth and fifth sections of the Act of Congress of May 15, 1820.

The fourth section is as follows: "If any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, shall land from such vessel, and on any foreign shore seize any negro or mulatto, with intent to make them slaves, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring, or carry, or receive such negro or mulatto on board any such vessel, with the intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, suffer death."

The fifth section annexes the same penalty against any citizen or foreigner who shall, under the circumstances stated in the previous section, forcibly confine or detain any negro or mulatto on such vessel with the intent to make them slaves, or aid and abet in thus confining and detaining them.

The third count of the indictment charges that the prisoner, a citizen of the United States, of the ship's company of the ship *Nightingale*, a foreign vessel, engaged in the Slave-trade, did, piratically and feloniously, receive 800 negroes on board such vessel, with intent to make them slaves.

The seventh count charges the prisoner, a citizen of the United States, with aiding and abetting in the forcible confinement and detention of the negroes, with intent to make them slaves. This is made an offence under the fifth section of the act. We lay this count out of the case, inasmuch as, if the prisoner is guilty at all, he is guilty as principal. Indeed, though there are several counts set forth in the indictment, we do not think it necessary to call your attention to any other than the third.

The prisoner at the bar is a citizen of the United States; and hence it will not be material to trouble you with any observations upon the point whether the ship *Nightingale*, at the time of the alleged crime, was an American vessel, or owned, in whole or in part, by American citizens. The prisoner being a citizen, the offence may be committed by him on board of a vessel, whether foreign or American. We have, therefore, confined the application of the evidence in the case to the third count in the indictment, which lays the offence against the prisoner as a citizen of the United States, and charges that the prisoner did piratically and feloniously receive the negroes on board the ship *Nightingale* with the intent to make them slaves.

A question has been made whether or no some force does not enter as an element into the crime under this clause of the statute.

There are four descriptions of the offence to be found in this section:

1. Landing and seizing the negroes; 2. Forcibly bringing and carrying them on board; 3. Decoying them; and 4th, receiving them on board the vessel.

The two first comprehend the use of force as a necessary element. The two last, decoying or receiving on board, do not. The question here is under the last clause of the statute.

We instruct you that, receiving the negroes on board from persons who had seized and brought them to the ship's sides, in violation of the law, may constitute this offence under the statute.

It has been urged that the offence under this section can be committed only by some person who has an interest in the negroes, or, at least, by some person who has the power upon the ship to receive or reject them. But this, we think, is too narrow a construction of the act. Our view of it is, that any person of her ship's company on board the ship, who is competent to commit a crime, is capable of committing the offence under the statute, by voluntarily, freely and willingly receiving the negroes upon the ship with the intent to make them slaves, or by actually participating in such reception, and with the like intent which makes him a principal in the offence. The statute excludes any such distinction, in our judgment, as is set up by the learned counsel for the prisoner. Any citizen, being of the crew or ship's company of the vessel, may be charged with the offence. This is the only limit as to the condition of the persons exposed to the crime.

We agree that a person may engage or participate in the reception of the negroes on board, and still not be guilty of the offence. He may be acting under compulsion—physical or moral; the act done against his will; beguiled into it by the arts or power of others, until too late for the party to extricate himself; the hands and subordinates of the ship may be deceived by the master and others engaged and interested in the crime, under pretexts that the vessel was engaged, or to be engaged, in a lawful trade, and might not be undeceived until in such a situation, on the semi-barbarous coast as to be in a degree helpless, and obliged, or apparently obliged, to go on in the performance of their duty on the ship; and undoubtedly, in such cases, and under such circumstances, a Court and jury should look very deliberately and astutely into the facts and circumstances, and, before a conviction, should be satisfied that the prisoners acted freely, voluntarily, willingly, and without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding them.

These are considerations that will always enter into the deliberations of the Court and jury in the case of the trial of subordinates of the crew of the vessel, and are fit and proper to influence the jury in passing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. They apply exclusively to the subordinates of a vessel, who are obliged to obey the orders of their superiors. We do not mean that an unlawful order is to be obeyed. We refer to the general condition of the subordinate, when he has not the power to disobey. They have no application to the master of the vessel, or owner of negroes engaged in the Slave-trade.

Now, gentlemen, with these views of the law, it will be for you to look into the evidence in the case, examine and weigh it, and determine whether or not he voluntarily, freely and willingly, without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding him, participated in receiving the negroes on board the vessel at the time mentioned, with the intent to make them slaves.

The first inquiry naturally arising out of the facts in the case is, whether the prisoner had knowledge, at Liverpool, that the vessel was intending to engage in the Slave-trade; for, if he had, then undoubtedly this fact would have considerable influence upon your views of his subsequent acts on board. On this point no witness has brought home to the prisoner this knowledge; and it therefore rests upon the cargo and fitting out of the vessel for her voyage to the African coast. In answer and explanation of this part of the case, evidence has been given that the cargo and fitting out of the vessel corresponded with cargoes for a lawful trade on that coast. The cargo of the vessel, therefore, as to the intent and purpose of the voyage, is equivocal; and, of itself, may as well lead to the conclusion of a lawful as of an unlawful trade; and if the evidence is equipoised, as to its effect in this respect, its bearing upon the case is very much qualified, and perhaps neutralized. If you should find that the prisoner had no knowledge of the intention of the master of the vessel to engage in the Slave-trade at Liverpool, then your inquiry will be as to the time when he is chargeable with this knowledge; and whether, after this, he was in a condition to extricate himself from the vessel; or, in other words, whether or not you will hold him responsible under his condition and the attending circumstances, for not escaping from the vessel, so as to avoid any participation in the offence. These, gentlemen, are considerations which belong to you, and upon which it is your province to pass. The evidence before you, bearing upon this part of the case, has been very fully examined and discussed, and we are very sure that the whole of it is familiar to you, and we shall not take up your time in going over it. The question you have to determine is, whether or not the prisoner did participate in the reception of the negroes on board of the *Nightingale* from persons who had seized them on the land, and brought them by force to the vessel, freely, voluntarily, and willingly, without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding him at the time, and with the intent to make them slaves. If you come to the conclusion that he did, then the prisoner is guilty; if not, then he is not. Evidence has been given of the good character of the prisoner previous to this charge. This is always admissible in behalf of the prisoner; and, though it will not overcome satisfactory proof of guilt, yet it is entitled to weight in a case which is left open to explanation on the evidence. With these remarks, gentlemen, we submit the case for your consideration.

The jury retired about 7 o'clock, under the charge of officers.

About 8 o'clock they sent in a communication to the Court requesting refreshments and their baggage, which the Court ordered to be furnished them by the Marshal, and then adjourned till morning.

The jury remained in session all night, and about 12 o'clock, to-day, at their own request, were brought into Court and stated that they were unable to agree. Judge NELSON asked them several times if there was no prospect of their agreeing, and if they had given the question full consideration. All agreed that there was no prospect of an agreement, and they were therefore discharged.

It was understood that when they went out they stood six and six, but when they were finally discharged, eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

United States District Court.
Before Judge Shipman.

This Court was opened yesterday for the trial of jury causes. The calendar, as prepared, contains several revenue causes, in which the United States is a party.

The first cause called yesterday, was the case of the "United States *vs.* Ten case of Patent Petticoating marked T. B. J." This suit has been tried three times before, the jury in each instance disagreeing, though the case has always been tried with great skill by the most eminent counsel in the City. The value of the goods involved amounts to about $7,000, and the charge against them is, that they were invoiced at this port at less than their market value, with intent to defraud the Government.

The jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the United States.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

The Wife's Services—The Husband and Wife Cannot Jointly Recover for their Loss.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Barnard.

Valentine Lutz and Marie E. Lutz vs. *Frederick R. Meyer et al.*—This was an action brought against the master and owners of the packet-ship *Yorktown*, to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, Marie E. Lutz, by reason of which she lost the effective use of an arm. The trial of the case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendants appealed to this Court, contending that the verdict against them was occasioned by the erroneous charge of the Court to the jury. The facts in this respect will appear in the opinion delivered on the appeal.

BARNARD, J.—This action was brought for injuries received to Marie E. Lutz, one of the plaintiffs, she being the wife of Valentine Lutz, the other plaintiff. The jury were charged "That the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the loss of the wife's services to her husband, and this was coupled with the significant remark, "it appears that (the plaintiffs,) are in comparatively humble circumstances, and it is for you (the jury) to say whether they would be entitled to as great a compensation as persons occupying a higher position in society. It may be considered on the other hand that the injury would be greater to a person who is obliged to work for her support and that of her family."

This remark is only referred to in order to show that it seems particularly pointed to the damages to be recovered for the loss of service. The jury, at all events, might well have so understood it, and their verdict might have chiefly been rendered for the loss of service, the jury perhaps considering that to be the greater item of damage to persons in plaintiff's condition in life.

That portion of the charge, viz.: "That plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the loss of the wife's service to her husband," was duly excepted to.

The charge, in this respect at least, if in no other, was erroneous. Those damages constituted an independent and distinct course of action, to be recovered by the husband, in an action brought by him alone.

It is laid down in Starkie on evidence, "But the plaintiff cannot recover in respect of any injuries for which an action lies by another, or by himself and another jointly. In an action of trespass for an assault on the wife or servant of the plaintiff, *per quod consortium amisit or servitium amisit*, the jury cannot take into consideration the injuries suffered by the wife or servant, in respect of which a distinct action lies. So, if the action be brought by the husband and wife for a trespass to the latter, no evidence is admissible of any consequential damages to the husband alone." (Starkie on Ev., vol. II., pl. II., p. 1,166.

The objection that the exception to this portion of the charge is too broad is not valid. The portion of the charge as to the condition of the arm, and as to the plaintiff Marie not being able to use it effectively, immediately precedes the charge relating to the loss of services. The two parts, therefore, clearly go together; and the first could have been intended for no other purpose than as a statement of fact on which to found the proposition of law. This portion of the charge (taking the two facts together) is, in substance, "The plaintiff Marie has lost the effective use of her arm, and therefore can be of no service to her husband during her life, and for this loss of service the husband is entitled to recover." This somewhat changes the phraseology, it is true, but it is the effect of this portion of the charge; the charge as given was calculated to produce this impression on the minds of the jury. Both parts of this portion of the charge are consequently erroneous. The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Composition Deeds—Their Effect upon the Rights of a Holder of a Promissory Note.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Henry M. Gowing vs. *William Allen and others.*—This action was brought upon a promissory note for $384 91, made by the firm of Allen, McLean & Bulkley. Before the maturity of the note, the former holders executed a deed providing for its renewal at maturity, and to extend the time of payment till June, 1862. It appeared upon the trial that some time after the execution of this deed, the plaintiff took the note before maturity as collateral security, and if collected, it was to be applied in part payment of a claim against the former holders.

The defendants made tender, at the trial, of a renewal note, and offered the deed referred to in evidence to show their liberty to do so.

The plaintiff objected to the deed as evidence in the cause on the ground that it appeared on its face to be a composition deed prepared for execution by all the creditors, and that only one creditor signed it; that its provisions amounted to a mere personal covenant on the part of the former holders of the note, which did not impair the validity of the note in the hands of a subsequent holder, and that there was no proof of notice to the plaintiff of this deed at the time he took the note.

The defendants contended that the deed was an independent contract of the holder, and that it was not to be considered dependent on the assent of other creditors; that it destroyed the validity of the note, and that plaintiff could not recover unless he were a holder for value before maturity, without notice, and that notice of the deed was not requisite to charge the plaintiff's title with the equities attending the note, he not being such *bona fide* holder.

The Court admitted the deed in evidence as competent, if followed with proof that the plaintiff was not the holder for value without notice.

It appeared in evidence that at the time the note was transferred to plaintiff, he could have received the balance due him in cash, if he had insisted upon payment in that way.

Plaintiff's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed. The Court did not consider the question free from doubt, but granted the motion, giving the defendant a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term.

Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

J. Francis Walton and Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; James S. Stearns and William E. Curtis for defendants.

Rights of Executors Respecting Judgments of their Testators.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

Ireland vs. *Litchfield.*—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term, allowed by Justice WOODRUFF.

The question in the case is as to the remedy of the executor of a deceased judgment creditor to enforce the judgment obtained by his testator.

The plaintiff, as executor of one Edward Cood, deceased, instituted proceedings to have a judgment, obtained by Cood, revived and continued, and to procure execution thereon in his own name. The Court below granted the relief sought.

The defendant appealed to this Court, where the case was now argued and decision reserved.

Charles Tracy for appellant; E. R. Robinson for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the case of Caroline Greene, indicted for grand larceny, occupied the entire day. The Jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Hogeboom.

Bowen vs. *Staten Island Oil and Candle Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Kimball vs. *Beon.*—Judgment for the defendant.

Voght vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs. Counter claim disallowed.

Levett et al. vs. *Parkins.*—Exceptions settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Woodruff.

Bidwell vs. *Pedrogas.*—Case to go on special calendar for first Friday of December, without prejudice.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Before Justice White.

Thornton et al. vs. *Hunt et al.*—(Four other cases.) Motion denied, with costs to abide event. See memorandum with Clerk.

Payne, Survivor, &c. vs. *Bradley.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for amount of former judgment and interest, besides costs, amounting to $528 07.

Before Justice Monerief.

McGill vs. *McGuire.*—Judgment opened, and the defendant allowed to defend, upon terms.

Davis Pickerskill, et al.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Greene vs. *Robinson.*—Motion granted.

Before Judge Daly.

Beanon vs. *Davis.*—Defendant may answer in ten days on payment of costs. Judgment to stand as security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 14, 1861

$7,000	U. S. 6s,'81	95	
30,000	U. S. 5s,'74	Cou.	86
600	Or. W. Ln. ½ y'rly		91½
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '76		83
4,000	Indiana St. 2½s		57
2,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78		82½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		44¾
5,000	do.		45
2,000	Ga. State 6s		69
45,000	Mo. State 6s		46
10,000	do.	b30	45¾
5,000	do.		45¾
5,500	do.		55¾
5,000	do.	b10	46
1,000	La. State 6s		62
5,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83		88
2,000	H. Riv. R. 1st M.		105
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.		79
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		39½
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B		77½
17	Am. Exchange Bk.		85¾
50	Erie Railway Pref.		60¾
225	do.		60¾
100	do.	b10	60½
50	do.	b30	60¾
400	Chi. Bur & Quin. R.		65¾
15	do.		65¾
150	do.		65¾
50	Pac. Mi. St. Co. E. D		98½
50	do.	b30	97¾
60	do.		97
150	do.		96¾
135	do.		96½
50	do.	s30	95½
330	do.		96
50	do.	b10	96
50	do.	s30	96
200	do.	b3	96¾
70	do.		96¾
50	do.		96¾
5	N. Y. Central R.		80½
275	do.		80¾
250	do.		80⅞
50	do.	s10	80⅞
250	do.	b10	81
600	do.		81
50	do.	s10	81
875	do.		81¾
100	do.	s5	81¾
100	do.	s10	81¾
100	do.	s30	81¾
1650	do.		81¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip,	s15	65
700	do.		65

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coupon		95½
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.		94¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		45½
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	b10	45¾
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.		75
5,000	Mich. S. & N. A.		69¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		40
5	Park Bank		95
10	Am. Ex. Bank		85
20	East River Bank		80
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		85½
5	N. Y. Central R.		80¾
50	do.	s10	81
50	Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.		96½
75	do.		96¾
310	Erie Railway		34½
100	do.		34⅝
200	do.	s30	34¾
100	do.		34¾
300	do.	s30	34
100	do.	b15	34¼
250	Erie Railway Pref.		60½
50	Hudson River R.		40¾
50	do.	s60	40½
150	do.		40⅞
100	Harlem R.	b30	13⅞
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b10	34¾
100	do.	b30	34½
100	do.		34¾
50	Reading R.		36¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.		53¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. g.s.		41
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s60	64¼
15	do.		65
150	Gal. and Chic. R.		73
100	Clev. and Tol. R.		37¾
100	do.		37⅝
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		57
350	do.		56¾
100	do.	s10	56¾
100	do.	s10	56¾
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		22¾
24	Buff. & State Line R.		110
50	Ch., Bur. & Quin. R.		65¼

THURSDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again under much excitement to-day, and prices for the Federal securities and New-York Central among the Railway shares were ½@1 ℘ cent. above the strong advance of Wednesday. The speculative dealings before the early Board in the morning opened at 80⅞@80¾ for New-York Central and at the Board the sales were large from 80¾ to 81¼ ℘ cent.; the bids at the last figure being freely supplied, and a reaction to 81⅛@81 soon succeeding. The course of Erie shares was from 35@35⅛ to 34¾ @⅝, and later in the day 80¾@81 ℘ cent. was the quotation for the former and 33¾@34 ℘ cent. for Erie. Hudson shares were firm and Harlems barely steady at yesterday's figures. And when the Western Roads were reached the market was quite irregular and unsettled. While the commission orders at the Board appeared to be larger than yesterday, the disposition on the part of the Street speculators to realize on the advance of yesterday was quite decided, and the figures realized were ¼@½ ℘ cent. below the best sales of Wednesday on nearly all the Western descriptions. In Pacific Mail Shares, ex dividend, there was also a strong purpose manifested to realize at the early Board, and 95¾@95½ ℘ cent. was at one moment accepted. But in the afternoon fresh orders to buy came in, and 97½ was paid, and the same figure bid for more, late in the day. For Panama 121 ℘ cent. paid. In the State Stocks there was a further vigorous advance on Tennessees, influenced by the advices, through secession sources, of the pending counter-revolution in that State. As much as 45½ ℘ cent. was paid for the Stock, and the same figure bid for more in the afternoon. The Federal Stocks were also strong on the news of yesterday, coupled with the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury will not consent to issue a 7 ℘ cent. Stock under any circumstances, while his authority is plenary to negotiate for a 6 ℘ cent. Stock at any rate, within his discretion, not below the equivalent of a 7 ℘ cent. Stock at par. The Coupon Bonds of 1881 brought 95½ and the Registered 94¾ ℘ cent. Missouri 6 ℘ cents. were steady at 46@45¾ ℘ cent.

In the afternoon the speculative Shares were somewhat feverish, and prices were unsettled, but at the very close the market was generally firm, at about the following quotations:

Central	81	Michigan Central	83¾
Erie	34	Michigan Southern	20⅞
Erie Preferred	60¾	Mich. Guaranteed	43¾
Rock Island	56⅞	Galena	73
Toledo	38	United States 6s, 1881	96¾
Pacific	97¾	Tennessees	45¾
Harlem Preferred	34¾	Missouris	45⅝

The bidding for the City Bank Shares continues firm. The following are the figures to-day:

New-York	88	Hanover	60
Manhattan	116	Metropolitan	90
America	96½	Shoe and Leather	87
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	75
State of New-York	82	Marine	80
Commerce	83½	Commonwealth	73½
American Exchange	85½	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	90	Park	91

For the Railway Mortgages the following bids were made, showing an improvement on yesterday's rates in most descriptions:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	N. Indiana firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DIBBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have the continued report of quiet along the National lines. The rebels do not show themselves much since the news of the success of the Great Expedition reached them. A person who reached Washington yesterday, only a day or two from Richmond, reports that the full extent of their disaster was known to the rebels, and that it had created among them the greatest consternation. The recent reconnoissance of the Fifth Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, under command of Col. GRAHAM, to Mathias Point, and about four miles back into Virginia, appears to have been a most successful one. We give a detailed account of it this morning from the pen of our special correspondent with the Brigade.

The news from Missouri, although not announcing a battle in immediate prospect, is nevertheless important. Gen. MCKINSTRY, who was recently ordered to report to headquarters at Washington, was met at St. Louis by a number of officers, who arrested him, together with his cashier, Mr. HAHN. The arrest is based upon charges growing out of alleged irregularities in Gen. MCKINSTRY'S administration of the Quartermaster's Department. From Springfield, we learn that the divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS have left that place for a point further north, while the divisions of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH have left for the South, with instructions to encamp ten miles below Wilson's Creek. The motive prompting these movements is not revealed.

A special order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, relieving those members of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, who were appointed from civil life, from duty, and discharging them from further service in the army. The order also discharges all those persons appointed into the military service by Gen. FREMONT, whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President.

The National victory at Piketon, Ky., appears from our latest dispatches to have been still more decisive than at first reported. The fight commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, and continued until night, when both armies slept on their arms—renewing the battle with daylight on Saturday. At 10 o'clock the rebel commander unconditionally surrendered, after a loss of four hundred killed and wounded. From two to four thousand prisoners were secured, and it is believed that Gen. WILLIAMS' entire force will be captured in the mountain gorges.

The Unionists of East Tennessee appear to be terribly in earnest in their hostility to the rebel rule which has recently been forced upon them, and their operations in cutting off the communications of the rebel armies, by destroying the railroad bridges and the telegraph lines, are creating the greatest trepidation in the rebel camps in Southern Kentucky. The long and costly bridge near Nashville, over the Cumberland River, has recently been burnt, and the position of the rebel army at Bowling Green is thus rendered doubly dangerous. A dispatch from Nashville in the *Norfolk Day Book*, announces the burning of six other bridges—two on the Georgia State Road over Chickamauga Creek; one on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, over the Niawassee River; two on the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad over Sick Creek, and one over the Holstein River. Matters in East Tennessee, the dispatch states, are in a critical condition, and "much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER."

A vessel which has arrived at Holmes' Hole from Southern waters reports that a large English steamer, loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, has been captured by a United States frigate and taken into Key West. This steamer is no doubt the *Fingal*, which was known some time ago to be fitting out at Greenock with the intention of running the Southern blockade, and which our cruisers have consequently been keeping a sharp lookout for—to some purpose, it appears.

A letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Bermuda, Nov. 1, contains the following important item of news: "The Confederate steamer *Nashville* is now coming up our harbor, in want of coal. She has been to the dock-yard at the other end of the Island, and has been refused supplies. She will probably fill up from a private stock on hand at this port. She will be a dangerous vessel if permitted to remain in the vicinity of these Islands."

The steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings a variety of intelligence of interest relating to affairs in America. The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* professes to have reliable information in regard to the Mexican expedition. He says that it has ulterior objects, and that if the Southern Confederacy can hold its own until January next, France and England will recognize it, and break the National blockade. This statement, however, is pronounced in England utterly untrue. Meantime the French preparations for the expedition were proceeding with all dispatch, the frigate *La Guerrière* having already received final instructions, and being expected to sail about the 4th inst. The letter of Mr. FAY, our Minister to Switzerland, spoken of in the dispatch of the *Nova Scotian*, had attracted the attention of the London *Times*, editorially. The *Times* contends that the recognition of the Confederate States, and a peaceable separation, will accomplish everything which the Northern Anti-Slavery Party has been advocating for years, and favors the recognition for this reason. The political power of the slave-owners would then be much less, as the South would only be a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. The cotton mills in various parts of Lancashire were reducing their running time to three days per week, and in numerous instances an entire suspension was taking place.

On the person of JAMES BROWN, who was arrested in Boston on Wednesday as a Secessionist was found a letter from WM. L. YANCEY to his son, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers.

In the recent raid on Guyandotte, Major WHALEY, the member of Congress from Wayne County, was captured. JENKINS, who led the rebels, captured three hundred Enfield and State guns, about sixty of the Union soldiers, and some horses. Major WHALEY was recruiting a regiment, and had but recently made Guyandotte his headquarters. He, and his one hundred and fifty soldiers, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, were about the only decent, honest men who had ever staid in Guyandotte over night.

According to a statement in the Frankfort *Statesman*, Kentucky has in actual service, or ready to be mustered in, 26,000 men, out of a Union voting population which numbers 90,000.

The Western papers express great indignation at the passage to the South from Kentucky of Mrs. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS and daughter. Mrs. SAUNDERS was *en route* for Nashville where she expected to join her husband, and she went through the Union lines on the strength of a pass from Secretary CAMERON or Gen. SCOTT,—which, does not clearly appear. It is said that she has had every opportunity to acquire information regarding the strength of the National forces in Kentucky, and that she has made the most of the chance.

Capt. HASKELL, a member of Gen. FREMONT'S staff, charged by Gen. THOMAS, in his famous report, with having been "a contractor for hay, forage, and mules," publishes a printed card in the St. Louis papers characterizing one statement of that documeent as "an absolute falsehood," another as "a deliberate falsehood," and a third, given on the authority of Capt. TURNLEY, as "a most willful and unqualified lie," italicised, at that.

Official reports found in Springfield, Mo., after its occupation by the National troops, state that the rebel loss in the engagement at Wilson's Creek, between the forces of Gen. LYON and PRICE, was 567 killed and wounded, exclusive of those mentioned in one or two missing lists, and those injured or killed whose names were never enrolled. Those qualified to judge, assert that the rebel loss was at least 3,000.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Nov. 8, makes the startling statement that "Kansas is in greater danger than at any former period of her history." Johnson and Linn Counties are entirely exposed to rebel depredations, and it is not unlikely that all the supply trains recently sent out have been captured, and that Olathe, like Gardner, has been sacked. Capt. BOND, with a company of regulars, and the Home Guards, are now at Kansas City. Another company has reached Johnson County, and five companies were to leave Leavenworth on the 8th.

Large numbers of fugitive slaves are reaching Philadelphia from parts of Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. On Tuesday night alone, thirty-seven came by way of Wilmington, from what is known as the "Peninsula" formed by these States. The Philadelphia *Press* estimates the entire number of these fugitives at 700.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst. and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. In the Liverpool Cotton market there had been a decline during the week of ⅛@¼d. Breadstuffs were firm and an advance in Corn is noted. Provisions were quiet. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, while going from Queenstown to Liverpool broke her main shaft, and proceeded under canvas as far as Holyhead, whence she was towed to Liverpool. The Bank of France, it is announced, has succeeded in effecting a loan of two and a quarter millions sterling from the Bank of Prussia. We have a reiteration of the report that France has opened negotiations with Austria for a cession of Venitia, and it is reported that the Duke of Magenta has been intrusted with the conduct of the affair. The Valley of the Dappen in Switzerland had been occupied by French troops, and the Swiss Government had sent Commissioners to the spot, resolved to demand satisfaction from the French Government. Trouble also seems to be brewing in Russia. The collision of the students with the soldiery, on the occasion of the reopening of the University at Moscow, appears to have been quite a serious affair, in which some blood was shed. Two hundred and fifty students were arrested.

The Germans in Chicago on Saturday night last had a large meeting, at which resolutions were passed expressive of sympathy with Gen. FREMONT, and declaring that his removal had destroyed all their confidence in the Government. A similar demonstration, not as successful as this, either as regards numbers or harmony of action, was attempted in Boston on Tuesday night.

Capt. JOHN BROWN, "with his Company of tried and true Abolitionists," as the *Conservative* expresses it, arrived in Leavenworth on Nov. 9.

Judge LEAVITT on Monday delivered a decision in the case of Messrs. MADDOX and HELM, arrested in Newport, Kentucky, some time since, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments. As they had not been taken into custody in due form, he held that they must be remanded to Kentucky, and that they must answer to the authorities of that State for the crime they had committed. As it was of an aggravated character, however, Judge LEAVITT held them to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, to utter only loyal sentiments hereafter.

Counterfeit bills for $100 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City, are said to be in circulation to a considerable amount. They were first put upon the market in Cincinnati and other large Western cities. The counterfeit is so good as almost to defy detection, even the engravers of the American Bank Note Company failing to see any difference between them and genuine bills, except under the microscope. The Shoe and Leather Bank will not suffer to any appreciable extent.

At a meeting of the Republican Mayoralty Convention, last evening, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE received their unanimous nomination for Mayor at the ensuing election.

There was a spirited business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The advanced prices of the day before were barely supported on the Western Stocks, while New-York Central, Federal Stocks and Tennessee Sixes were higher. The market closed steady. New-York Central, 81; United States 6s, 1881, 95½ ₩ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was in conference with a select Committee of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia Banks, and will remain over until Saturday to conclude his negotiations. Exchange advanced to 108¼ on London.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, at buoyant prices. Wheat and Corn were in active demand, and were firmer, though the market for each closed rather tamely. Groceries attracted less attention. Pork and Beef were more sought after. Cotton was lightly dealt in, as were also Hemp, Metals, Seeds and Whalebone. Common Resin was in good request. Whisky advanced a shade. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Future Policy of the South.

The genius of the North in the present contest has never had a better illustration than the announcement that the merchant-ship, freighted with every variety of Yankee notion, is following fast in the wake of the man-of-war. This would seem consistent with the great object in view, which was a restoration, first, of the geographical integrity of the country, and next, of those peaceful arts which political amity alone renders possible. We at present waive the question as to whether a step is either politic or legal in reference to the trade of other countries. It is certainly agreeable to the trading genius of Yankeedom. The North never willingly destroys, but always seeks to create and conserve. In a month's time every *Union* man in South Carolina, that has a mind to trade, can have any want supplied, from a water-pail to a piano-forte or a steam engine. We calculate that they will not be backward in moderately helping themselves to such things as they need.

But this opening of Beaufort harbor may lead to results vastly more important than the establishment of a temporary trading port for the period of the war. For a generation, the people of the South have been insisting upon the commercial facilities presented by this magnificent estuary, and resolving, after their wont, that it should become the site of a great city. Its depth of water, and safe, capacious anchorage, both inside and outside of the bar—its salubrious climate, both in Summer and Winter—were painted in all the glowing colors of impassioned eloquence, by a people who have never got over the delusion that everything would certainly end in fruition. But every year weakened their capacity for any such enterprise as founding a new city, but added, as a matter of course, to the emphasis of their declarations. They could not even prevent the cities they had from falling into decay. The North comes happily to their rescue. Its people never before realized that there was such a harbor as Port Royal. Its soundings may have all been laid down in the coast survey charts, but seeing only is believing. What a magnificent harbor must that be, which, with nearly every guide destroyed, allows the safe ingress of such colossal ships as the *Wabash*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic!* There are but few harbors on any coast that admit them. Why did not some cute Yankee anticipate the fleet by a day, and buy up the site of the future metropolis of the South? We still think that this was done for the credit of the universal Yankee Nation. If not, some shrewd fellow in the expedition will soon repair the blunder.

If the South had had the enterprise of the North, Port Royal long ago would have been Savannah and Charleston combined. The harbors of those cities answered very well the demands of commerce fifty years ago, when a five-hundred-ton merchant ship was monarch of the seas. Hardly one in twenty of the ships now built can enter them. They belong to the past. Port Royal must hereafter take their place. Government will unquestionably make Hilton Head the Fortress Monroe of South Carolina. It is the site, of all others on the Southern Coast, for a great naval and military station. A large land force must, as a matter of precaution, be kept there for years. This will form all the nucleus wanted for the commencement of a large town. It has excellent inland communication by water, both with Charleston and Savannah. It is connected with both by railroad. It has, consequently, the most perfect means of reaching the producing districts in the interior. Cotton from South Carolina and a large portion of Georgia, can undoubtedly be forwarded through it cheaper than through either of the cities named. In other words, Port Royal should have been the seaport of the South, and would have been but for the indolence of its people, and was only wanting the occasion now offering to make it such.

Government should not lose a moment in seconding the provision of nature. It should immediately be made the only port of entry for South Carolina. We should make every effort to turn into it the commerce of the State, that this, for the present at least, may be under the surveillance of our guns. Commerce would be greatly the gainer, and none suffer but the people of Charleston, toward whom our people do not entertain any particular affection. A few years would suffice to build a town rivaling in population and importance every other on the South Atlantic Coast. It would open an excellent field to Northern enterprise. It would repeople that portion of the State—a matter so much to be desired. It would convey a lesson to the rebels not soon to be forgotten; and in the end, prove one of the many beneficent results in which the war, we trust, is to be fruitful.

THE INDEPENDENT EXPLAINS.—The *Independent* enters into explanations of the way in which it was made last week to say that Secretary SEWARD and THURLOW WEED believed the war with rebellion hopeless, and had conspired to terminate it by a sudden peace. The offensive paragraph came, it seems, from an unauthorized contributor, who, when the paper was in the act of "going to press," arrested the irresponsible people in charge with the astounding announcement, and induced them to give it publicity. The editors disclaim all accountability for the *faux pas*—a disclaimer which those who know their prudence and sense will freely accept. It will be a judicious precautionary measure, however, considering the world of readers the *Independent* reaches, and the authority of its statements and opinions, to surround the critical period of its weekly issue with a well-armed and courageous guard against the peril of similar interpolations.

Impunity for Slave Traders.

The trial of MINTHORNE WESTERVELT, the third mate of the *Nightingale*, for participation in the slave trade, was closed yesterday by a disagreement of the jury. This is not, perhaps, a matter of surprise, although it seems as though the facts testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution were sufficient to warrant a verdict against him. If those witnesses were to be believed, and there was no reason why they should not have been, beyond the fact that they were engaged on the same vessel, there could be no doubt that WESTERVELT kept count of the negroes as they were shipped, helped to rig the stagings by which they came up the ship's side, and performed his duties as third Mate up to the period of the capture of the vessel, during all the time of her lying in the Congo River while the preparations for the voyage were going on and during all the time she was dodging about to avoid the English and American cruisers—now out to sea for a day or a week, and now back to the coast again, watching her chance to take in her cargo without detection. It is possible that the jury may not have believed the witnesses, even in the total absence of any explanation from the accused, but it is more likely that the four jurors who were for acquittal hung upon the point in the Judge's charge, that he might have been "under compulsion, physical or moral," that he might have been "beguiled into it by the arts or power of others until too late to extricate himself," although no shadow of compulsion was proved and he had repeated opportunities to get away from the vessel if he had desired, as she was boarded five or six times by English and American cruisers, while she was waiting for a cargo. To us it rather seems that it would have been better if there had been more men on the jury like the German juryman, who was rejected at the commencement of the trial, because he had "read the articles in the *Tribune*, and the impression produced on his mind was that, if the evidence was clear, the jury ought to give in a verdict."

However, it is not, perhaps, as we said, to be wondered at that these four held out. There was on the jury one acquaintance of the prisoner, and two who were impanneled on the trial of the *Savannah* privateers, and there is a connection, we know, between secession and slaveholding. Moreover, it is too much to expect that an evil so long continued as this of the Slave-trade among us is to be rooted out at once. The conviction of GORDON was a hard blow to it, but the contest with it must have its ebbs as well as its flows; and even with its present result, the trial has been a painful sight for New-York. To see a young man, just entering upon manhood, tried as a slave-trader and barely escaping a conviction, is very sad. And it has not been a stranger, entitled to our sympathies only by reason of his being "somebody's boy," nor has it been one who has had no one to care for him, and who has staggered into crime, led on by ignorance, or pressed by want. WESTERVELT is a New-York lad. He bears a name well known among New-Yorkers. He has had about him the influences of the centre of civilization upon this continent, and yet he has barely escaped conviction of being engaged in the Slave-trade; that traffic which draws its ill-gotten gains more directly than any other, from the life-blood of our fellow beings; which more than any other outrages God and humanity—the last of all traffics that any one born under the Stars and Stripes, and brought up under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, should engage in.

It is an exponent of the demoralization of public sentiment among us. New-York has been the chief port of the trade. Here have congregated and been welcomed the swarm of Spaniards and Portuguese, who have been chief actors in it. New-York brokers have bought their ships for them, and New-York merchants have profited by fitting them out. And the tide of corruption, which its success and its enormous profits have brought in, has been but poorly met by those who should have resisted it. The Press has not spoken as it ought. The Pulpit has been almost muzzled. We have heard reverend men, to whom the community looks for instruction, exalt it into a means of Christianization, attended with some ill results, perhaps, but working much more good than ill. And when, a year or two since, in that one of our benevolent institutions whose especial business it is "to promote vital godliness and sound morality," some of its members desired that resistance should be offered to this special immorality which was coming in like a flood, New-York sent forth her sons to prevent it, and the course of demoralization has swept on until now we have one of our own young men tried for the very offence upon which was then sought to be condemned, and eight out of twelve of his countrymen are compelled to pronounce him guilty. We cite this trial as a warning to all to whom at least the fair fame of our City is dear, and hope that if we must have such disgrace, at least its fruits shall be seen hereafter in a commerce more free from crime.

Europe and the Blockade.

If a *canard* of unusual feather is to be let fly at Paris, its flight always takes the direction of Brussels. To the Brussels *Indépendance* and *Nord* are sent the sensational stories which the censorship of the press at Paris restrains from publication, or which, if circulated at the French capital, would simply meet with ridicule. Of this sort is a story brought us by the *Niagara*—a story derived in the first instance from the *Herald* of this City. France and England, we are told, have complex designs in the Mexican Gulf. Their joint expedition will be something more than a monster dun at the door of impecunious Mexico. The end of the year will see that matter happily concluded, and in January a business of more momentous import will be attended to, namely, the rupture of the blockade at the Gulf ports, and the release of cotton to supply the starving millions of Britain and France. In other words, the two Powers in question propose to relieve their cotton famine by a war with the United States.

The prompt contradiction this folly encounters in England is no matter of surprise. We hardly need the confession of Mr. YANCEY, which reaches us simultaneously, that his cause fares badly in Europe, as corroborative testimony. Neither France or England can afford a war with this Government; simply because her millions *are* starving. A short crop of breadstuffs in Europe is a more serious calamity to them than a short crop of cotton here. Their populations may do without work, and not complain; deprive them of food, and insurrection and revolution would be inevitable. The South, on half rations itself, has no bread with which to tempt the Old World. It is from the Northern States the supply of breadstuffs must come. The granaries of the great West can alone save Europe from starvation and revolution; and with the first act of war on the part of France and England those granaries would shut inexorably. It is in the fact that the present is a year of food-scarcity in England and on the continent that our perfect security for peace resides. Were it even a year of plenty there, and of famine here, we doubt whether those Powers would exchange the good will of this country in all time for a few cargoes of cotton. But in the actual posture of things any suggestion of the kind may be received as the consummation of absurdity.

South Carolina in a Ferment.

One unacquainted with the extraordinary and fantastical notions prevalent in South Carolina about the outside world and the people of the North, cannot conceive the horror-haunted condition in which the whole State must now be plunged. The designs of the North have, for ten years past, been set forth as so atrocious, so unutterably demoniacal, that the mere thought of them has kept the people in a condition bordering on insanity. In painting the people of the North, only two colors have been used, red and black; bloodthirsty and fiendish were they all. The colors have been put on with a prodigiously big brush, and very thick. All Northerners were Abolitionists, and all Abolitionists were—well, for what they were, see, *passim*, the *Southern Quarterly*, DE BOW'S *Review*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Carolina *Times*, and every dingy gazette that saw the light from King's Mountain to Beaufort; listen to RHETT, to KEITT, to GOV. ADAMS, to Gen. QUATTLEBAUM, to Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, to MAXCY GREGG, and to all the heady orators of the bar-room; look at the statutes of the State, and see what penalties wait upon the detected Abolitionist; go to the plantations, and see how he is guarded against, as fire would be guarded against in a powder-magazine. It was the design of the North to make a San Domingo of the South; and San Domingo means a black man's revelry in white men's blood, in rapine and in ruin, such as history has but one solitary example on its pages.

And now the Northerners, twenty thousand strong—probably the rich Palmetto fancy makes them two hundred thousand—are actually on South Carolina soil. They are there with rifled cannon, rifled guns, sword-bayonets and sabres; with war-ships whose decks are cleared for action; with plenty of powder and mountains of lead; with determined hearts and stout arms: they are there in a region where the black men are five to one white man. The curtain has risen, and the tragedy is about to begin! One would think all Carolina must either at once be utterly paralysed by fear, or driven to a madness and a fury which would impel it to rush headlong to self-destruction.

In this view we are glad that Gen. SHERMAN has issued the very moderate and manly appeal that he has, to the people of South Carolina. It is well that he did not at once sack Beaufort, bombard Charleston, and sweep from plantation to plantation like an angel of destruction. We know that the State demands strong treatment; and we believe it will be for the benefit of the country for all time to come that she receive thorough treatment now that she has been taken in hand—that her demon be exorcised though she have to be bound hand and foot; but let her, if it be possible, know the truth of the matter, and of the North; and, while the sword is suspended over her contumacious head, she has yet time and space for repentance. These words of SHERMAN—if her Press would but let the people see them—must sound curiously in their ears after what they have heard all their lives:

"The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, *beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.*"

We misjudge, however, if these words be not received with a laugh of scorn, and hurled back with a howl of defiance. We fear that South Carolina's swollen insolence and ignorance are incurable but by the sword she has invited.

A Page of South Carolina's History.

The Charleston *Mercury* threatens that the proud city by the sea shall be "laid in ashes" rather than that it shall fall into the hands of the cursed "Hessians," and tells us that black flags are hoisted, indicating that no quarter will be taken from the "invaders." We may form some idea of what they are likely to do from what they *did* on the occasion of an invasion of another sort of Hessians about a hundred years ago. An officer of distinction in the British service, giving an account of the operations of His Majesty's army in South Carolina, says:

"We arrived before Charleston on the 11th, [July, 1779,] in the evening. The enemy sent next morning to know what terms we would grant. Four hours were allowed them to surrender prisoners of war, or take the oaths of allegiance to His Majesty, and be protected in their persons and properties, and return to the class of peaceful citizens. But an express having arrived in the mean time from Gen. LINCOLN with an account of his approach, and that a reinforcement would be in town that day, the enemy grew more confident, and began to talk in higher terms; however, they proposed a neutrality for the province until the war between Great Britain and America was determined."

The following is the proposition made by Cols. SMITH and MCINTOSH to Col. PROVOST and Capt. MONCRIEF, at a conference at Charleston, May 12, 1779: "*That Carolina should remain in a state of neutrality during the war, and the question whether Carolina should remain an independent State or be subject to Great Britain, be determined by the fate of war.*"

The proposition on the part of South Carolina is made the subject of the following bitter comments in GAINE'S *Mercury* of July 15, 1779: "This proposition shows in a clear point of view with what ease the people of Carolina can throw off and break their most solemn engagement with the Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think it will suit their private views. *Such is the much boasted virtue and honor of the inhabitants of South Carolina!*"

How curiously this same spirit of cowardly selfishness appears in the present course of South Carolina. It will be remembered how careful that State was to see that the war was kept out of her own borders and transferred to the soil of Virginia, and with what scorn the proposition of Virginia to preserve a position of neutrality was met by South Carolina. Having succeeded in making the "Old Dominion" the great chopping-block on which the contending hosts should spend their destructive blows, South Carolina—the perfidious, the selfish—with a chuckle of diabolical satisfaction, proclaimed her delight at having succeeded in the ruse, and transferred the operations and the horrors of war far from her own borders!

And now that the Government, in the exercise of a just retribution, has struck a blow at the very heart of the rebellion, and planted a galling thorn in the side of that haughty, high-blown State, her leading journal, the Charleston *Mercury*, does not scruple to admit that its sole object in urging an aggressive campaign on the Potomac was for the purpose of protecting South Carolina from invasion. The admission deserves to be placed on record—first as a companion-piece to the picture of her conduct in the first Revolution, and secondly, for the present instruction of the State of Virginia. We quote from the Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday last:

"*South Carolina began the war; and it is perhaps fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it.* The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They came to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts says, 'The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages.' We have foreseen and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. *We have wished that it would have been otherwise, and that the redemption of Maryland, and the protection of South Carolina, had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.* But, since all our efforts *to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed*, we await with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us."

There, then, follows a great deal of inflated nonsense about "laying Charleston in ashes," rather than submit, and giving "the Yankees who shall remain on our soil a prison above it or a grave beneath it," etc., etc. If we did not have the historical antecedents of South Carolina, these threats might impose on us. But we know exactly what they mean. The whole North does not contain a single individual fool enough not to estimate this ridiculous braggardism at precisely its just value. *That* bubble is now pretty well pricked.

A Case Well Deserving Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to submit to your knowledge, and to the public, an instance of integrity in circumstances peculiarly trying. A volunteer, who has been in two engagements with the army on the Potomac, some time since sent home to his wife in Brooklyn his monthly pay. There is thieving in the postal service, as in the public service generally, and the letter, with its inclosure, never reached its destination; but in an envelop directed to the same person came another letter, with an inclosure destined for another party. With the bungling knavery which made the exchange I have nothing to do. But the recipient, though in the deepest poverty and suffering, with three children dependent upon her, kept the missent money intact, and devoted herself to finding its owner. After weeks of endeavor, she was able, with the aid of our amiable Postmaster, to accomplish this, and gave relief to a family whose needs were no more urgent than her own. You will readily see that, if she had been disposed to comfort her own brood with the money, detection would have been impossible.

I think, Mr. Editor, that at a time when honesty is at a premium, that this noble and truly loyal woman should have *her* premium in relief from the charitable. I inclose you her name and address. May I not ask you to submit the case to the public, and to be the treasurer of any contributions it may evoke?

DIOGENES.

[The fact our correspondent refers to comes to us thoroughly authenticated. If it prompts, as he thinks it should, to charitable deeds, contributions may be left with the Editor of the TIMES.]

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the loyal States, assembled in the Bible House building, to consider the subject of the "United States Army a a Field of Christian Usefulness," and to arrange, as far as practicable, some system of operations by which that field may be most efficiently and economically cultivated. The Convention was organized by choosing G. H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, President; E. S. TOBY, of Boston, Vice President, and CHESAS BRAINARD, of New-York, and WILLIAM BALLINGTON, of Washington, Secretaries. A Business Committee of five was then appointed, and the delegates proceeded to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, where they were formally received and welcomed, in behalf of the New-York Association, by Rev. S. H. TYNG. The exercises at the Church were opened with singing and prayer, after which P. HARWOOD VERNON, President of the New-York Association, made a brief introductory address. Dr. TYNG, in an appropriate address then welcomed the delegates. He alluded to the great amount of good that had been accomplished by the Associations in attending to the spiritual and bodily wants of our soldiers, and there were grand results in war, as well as palaful ones. He held that slavery of man was a thousand fold worse than any warfare that could be waged to overturn and destroy it. In speaking of JOHN C. FREMONT, he said that he would yet prove the pathfinder of humanity. He also spoke in glowing terms of Commodore DUPONT, and justly eulogized the irreproachable character of Gen. SCOTT. He urged that the occasion should be made fragrant and fruitful with glorious results for Christianity, for the Church, for the nation, and for humanity, in all its hopes and joys.

Remarks were next made by G. H. STEWART, President of the Convention, and Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Bridgeport, Conn. The exercises closed with the benediction. The Convention adjourned to meet again to-day, at 9½ o'clock, in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

Large Fire at Concord, N. H.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

JAMES K. HILL'S extensive harness manufactory, in Concord, N. H., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, from sixty to seventy thousand dollars; partly insured. Mr. HILL was fulfilling a Government contract for harness.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The canal tolls for the first week in November foot up $168,305. For the corresponding week in 1860 they were $112,021. The total toll for 1861 is $3,442,153; for 1860 they were $3,705,843.

☞ BUDD & CARLETON'S handsome edition of CHARLES READE'S new novel, "*The Cloister and the Hearth*," has already passed into an eighth edition. Five thousand copies of the book were sold within three days after its publication.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—AUGUSTUS D. FLANDRAU, aged 17 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 4 East River. Coroner SQUIRES held an inquest on the body.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax, and the Nova Scotia's Mails.

Discussion of the American Question in England.

THE LETTER OF THEODORE FAY, ESQ.

Views of the London Times in Reply.

A Recognition of the South to Curtail the Slave Power.

Rumor that France and England will Break the Blockade in January.

Preparations in France for the Expedition to Mexico.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

The *Niagara* has £15,200 in specie, and fifty-one passengers, and will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The *Niagara* reports, Nov. 2, passed ship *Ocean Monarch* going into Liverpool.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 1st inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst. While *en route* from Queenstown, during the night of the 30th, her main shaft broke and she proceeded under canvass until she was sighted off Holyhead, when tugs were sent to her assistance, and she was towed to Liverpool.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from THEODORE S. FAY, American Minister to Switzerland, which is mainly devoted to a refutation of Earl RUSSELL'S late speech at Newcastle, in which he (Earl RUSSELL) asserted that one side in America was striving for empire and the other for independence or power.

Mr. FAY protests in the strongest terms against Lord RUSSELL'S reasonings, and complains in general terms against the sympathy accorded to the rebels by the English and Continental journals.

The *Times* editorially criticises Mr. FAY'S letter, and says that although it carries American prolixity to the farthest point, it is not to be compared to the absurd and peevish utterances of CASSIUS M. CLAY and other of LINCOLN'S diplomatists.

The *Times*, after arguing the question of Slavery in its relation to the existing contest, and asserting that the recognition of the Confederate States, and peaceable separation, will accomplish everything which the Northern Anti-Slavery Party has been advocating for years, says:

"For our own part, we, as Englishmen, shall be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, simply because the political power of the slave owners will be so much less than of yore. Formerly every filibuster had the whole American Union at his back, and he knew it. The case will be different when the country, which sends him out, is only a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. If the old Union had lasted, the extension of slavery over Mexico would have been certain after a few years. Now, however, the South will find a rival determined to prevent her aggrandizement. The cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrel of these partners in guilt.

These are some of the reasons which have influenced Europeans in their judgment of American affairs. They seem to us cogent. They have never been answered hitherto, and Mr. FAY does not attempt them. Until we hear some better arguments than his, we shall remain without any desire for reconstruction of the Republic, which was so completely founded on principles of Slavery—as is the Government of the Confederate States—and which was, moreover, able to propagate Slavery by aggressions in which the Confederate States alone can never venture.

The special correspondence of the *Times* comes down to Oct. 18, which is unimportant.

At a conservative demonstration at Worcester, Earl SHREWSBURY, in allusion to American affairs, said they saw democracy on its trial, and how it failed. He thought separation inevitable, and predicted the ultimate establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, at the same meeting, pointed to the failure of democracy in America as a warning to England, and expressed the conviction that a reunion of the States was hopeless. He wished the great Powers would remonstrate against a continuance of the war, and while approving of England's neutrality, he regretted that Earl RUSSELL, in his recent speech, had not in more decided language expressed the views of England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belge* professes to have learned from reliable quarters that the projected intervention in Mexico is conceived with ulterior views. The time must come when the cotton blockade can be no longer tolerated, and the furthest period allotted for the game now on foot by the North and South to be played is first of January next. If, at that date, the Southern States hold their own, their claim to joint recognition by France and England will assume such urgency that a decision must ensue. These assertions are regarded in England as utterly untrue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The short-time movement in Lancashire continued to progress. The mills in various parts were reducing their time to three days per week, and in numerous instances an entire suspension was taking place.

Investiture of numerous distinguished persons with the new order of Star of India took place with great magnificence at Windsor, on the 1st.

The Prince of Wales officiated at the opening of the new Middle Temple of Liberty, in London, and was at the same time installed a member of the Temple, and created a Bencher. A brilliant festival was got up in honor of the event.

The telegraph between Malta and Alexandria was opened on Nov. 1.

A colliery explosion at Shevington, near Wogan, killed ten and injured five persons.

FRANCE.

It is reiterated that France has opened negotiations with Austria for a cession of Venetia. It is reported that the Duke of Magenta had been intrusted with the mission to Vienna on the subject.

French troops had occupied the Valley of the Dappen, and the Swiss Government had sent Commissioners to the spot, and had resolved to protest and demand satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory.

Six companies of the First Regiment of Marines had been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico.

The frigate *La Guerriere* had received final instructions, and would sail for Mexico about the 4th of November.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the Bank of France has succeeded in obtaining two and a quarter millions sterling from the Bank of Prussia.

Nothing had been done on the Paris Bourse since the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, the 1st inst. being a holiday.

ITALY.

Gen. LA MARMORA had arrived at Naples to assume military command.

The name of Father PASSAGLIA had been erased from the list of Professors of the Roman University

SPAIN.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that Spain, wishing to give Morocco a proof of her good will, has decided to commence the evacuation of Tettuan on the 10th of November.

PORTUGAL.

An importation of cotton from the Portuguese possessions of Goa had reached Lisbon. It was stated to be of good quality, and the cost of production moderate.

RUSSIA.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Russian affairs, anticipates exciting times in that country ere long.

Additional details of the collision with the students, on the reopening of the University, show that the affair was quite serious. Blows were given by the troops with the butt end of muskets, and blood was shed. Two hundred and fifty students were arrested.

INDIA.

Cotton goods were active, but unchanged. Exchange 2s. ½d. Freights dull and drooping.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Shirtings are dearer. Twists active, but unchanged. Linseed lower. Rice easier.

The indigo crop is under 60,000 maunds. Exchange 2s. ⅜d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Steamship *Asia*, from New-York, this morning.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Revolutionary movements are taking place among the students throughout Russia. The disturbances at Moscow were quelled by a military force. A petition is being signed largely for a Constitution. Monster meetings of the people were expected on the return of the Emperor at Moscow.

The Bombay Mail reached Marseilles on the 2d.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The *Prussiche Zeitung* of to-day publishes news from Moscow, without date, announcing that the students in that city had created violent disturbances, which had been quelled by the military force. A petition, requesting the release of the students lately arrested, and that a constitution should be granted to Russia, had been signed by 17,000 persons. The University of Kawan had been closed, because the students had demolished the Rector's house. Students' disturbances had also taken place at Chaisky. It had been proved that a collusion existed between the students of all the Universities. The University of Kien had alone remained quiet.

Count SCHAWALOFF, Chief of the Political Police, had left St. Petersburgh for Moscow to meet the Emperor, to request of him to relieve him of his functions.

The Russian *Zeitung* also states that a Ministerial Secretary had been arrested for having collected signatures to a petition on behalf of the students of St. Petersburgh, which was to be presented to the Emperor on his return to that city. Fears are entertained that stormy scenes, attended by great masses of the people, will take place on the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburgh.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

NOTES ABOUT PRIVATEERING.

THE SUMTER AT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

From the London News, Oct. 31.

A dispatch was received in Liverpool yesterday by the West India mail steamer, dated St. Thomas' Oct. 14, to the effect that the British ship *Spartan*, which had arrived at that port, reports having come up with the privateer *Sumter*, in lat. 9, off the Island. The *Sumter* was cruising about, evidently on the look out for vessels coming out of St. Thomas. On the *Spartan's* news becoming known, the American warvessel *Iroquois* was at ence sent in search of privateers.

A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A dispatch from Malta, of Oct. 29, says:

"The American Consul at Messina reports officially that an American three-masted schooner, with a large number of blacks on board, has been cruising several days in the Faro without communicating. It is supposed, on good authority, that she is a Confederate privateer."

UNITED STATES SHIPS AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PRIVATEERS.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 30th ult., says "that all the United States ships, bound from Liverpool to any of the Northern ports, undergo, before leaving the Mersey, a system of piercing, in order that they may be able to carry guns. The upper decks and bulwarks are generally strengthened, and cannon, constructed on the most recent and improved principles, put on board. In order that the guns may be worked, so as to do as great execution as possible if the vessel be attacked by any of the Southern privateers, practical gunners have been engaged, and in most cases the number of hands increased. The cargoes, too, of many of these vessels are not of the most peaceful character, as is well known to those engaged in their stowage. Within the last few days several ships have left the Mersey for New-York, which will prove Tartars should they be molested by privateers."

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

From the Paris Patrie.

The negotiations relative to the arrangement of the affairs of Mexico are about to be terminated in London, where the Convention between the three Powers will be signed. A report is current that the Government of Washington will receive notice of the Convention, and be invited to join the other Powers in order to obtain redress for the injuries done to American subjects. Two Spanish frigates are to come to Brest from Cadiz, and proceed with the French squadron to Mexico.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

SUPPLIES FROM INDIA.

From the London Times.

The Indian Press is engaged principally in the discussion of the great cotton question, and one of the Indian journals puts the subject in an entirely new light. It is admitted that cotton-growing has considerably extended in India in consequence of the disruption in America; but it is also stated that there are "zemindars, planters and ryots, living in the northwest provinces, who remember the days in which screw and cleaning houses existed in that district," and who were ruined by the introduction of American slave-grown cotton to England. It is not unnatural, therefore, it is argued, that these people should require a guarantee that a similar disaster will not again occur. In fact, it is said that in the depôts on the Ganges there are now 50,000 bales of cotton which cannot find purchasers, and this event is not likely, so it is argued, to produce confidence in the Indian cotton growers.

THE VALUE OF INDIAN COTTON.

"A Manufacturer" writes to the London *Times*:

"On Tuesday last a yarn agent asked my opinion of some 32's twist cops which he had on sale, at the same time desiring me to give the yarn a careful examination. *I did so, and found it to be good, strong, and clean, fully equal to the average on the market, and suitable for any kind of shirtings or other cloths of which 32's mule twist is the basis.* The agent then informed me that it was spun entirely from Surat cotton, bought the previous week at the rate of 7¼d. per pound, while middling Orleans used for the same counts was selling at 11d. The yarn was sold on Tuesday for 13¾d. per pound. The spinner is evidently a clever man and knows his business. While many are complaining about the high price of American cotton, he, and others with him, are carefully adjusting their machinery, and making good yarn from the long-despised Surats."

TURKEY AS A COTTON FIELD.

From the London Herald.

The accounts from Turkey speak of the capacity of that country as a cotton-producing district, and the investigation of the subject will prove that, with only ordinary attention, there is the prospect of developing the staple.

A FRENCH ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 31.

The *Times* has hit off, very happily, in an article which appeared yesterday, the salient points of a new pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris, as if to test the Home Minister's sudden aversion to literature of this kind. The pamphlet is chiefly aimed at England, but the *Times* refuses to believe that it in any way represents the feelings of the Government. But such has been the system that "no publication, however shallow, flippant, or absurd, can issue from the press of a Parisian publisher, without producing an uncomfortable sensation in Europe, from the apprehension that it may have been inspired by the Government." We may add that the recent fulminations against pamphlets of this kind will additionally prejudice the reputation of the French Government, unless this one is speedily punished; although, of course, no Englishman would care to see the liberty of any French writer denied him on England's account. The gravamen of the charges against our unfortunate island is that we have "on every point of the globe planted the English flag, under one pretext or another, covering a fortress, an arsenal, a factory, or a territory more or less extensive, but ever commanding a strategic position or an important maritime station."

The pamphleteer is very wroth because Europe allows this to go on, and digresses into a denunciation of our hypocrisy in "*declaring* for the South in the secession from the Union merely because we want cotton for our manufactures." The *Times* admits that we have a possession or two sprinkled over the face of the world; and, as to our cotton hypocrisy, says there is no intention such as the French writer alleges to exist. "*It will answer our purpose better to grow it elsewhere, in those vast dominions which this writer regards with so much envy.*" As to the bitter observations, that England is Carthage, and that Prussia is disgusted with us, the *Times* concisely observes "this is not the first time that England has been compared to Carthage. No comparison was more frequently made in the days of the first Empire, but the logic of events refused to recognise the justice of the comparison. If the King of Prussia seeks a French alliance, he only follows the traditions of his house, and the same logic of events offers the best commentary on the wisdom of the step." Having twitted the patriotic pamphleteer on his strange inconsistency in advising France to "act like England"—this is to be another Carthage and to incur a Cathaginian fate—the *Times* gently drops him to earth by wishing France every success in the enterprises he marks out for her. "She would have something else to do than to accumulate troops and build ships for the terror and annoyance of her neighbors; *we should profit greatly by the substitution of a civilized Power for irreclaimable barbarians, as in Madagascar, or a degenerrie race of mongrel Europeans, as in Mexico.*"

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1.

The Manchester market is flat and prices tend downward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Private Cotton circulars generally quote a decline on the week of ⅛d.@¼d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 7,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 154f.; *Bas*, 149f. The market has a downward tendency. The total stock in port is 158,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR steady at 28s.@31s. 6d. ₱ bbl. WHEAT firm; Red Western 11s. 6d.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern 12s. 6d. @12s. 9d.; White Western 12s. 9d.; White Southern 13s.@13s. 9d. CORN upward and all qualities have slightly advanced; mixed is quoted at 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow 33s. 6d., White 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and steady. PORK easier. BACON steady. LARD steady, but quiet, at 50s.@52s. TALLOW has a downward tendency; quoted at 51s.@52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet—Pots, 34s. 6d.; Pearls, 36s. RESIN active; sales 23,000 bbls. Common at 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted at 65s. SUGAR and COFFEE very dull; RICE firm but quiet. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES firm at 11s. LINSEED OIL buoyant at 35s. 6d. COD OIL steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and declined 1s. ₱ quarter; Red Western, 55s.@57s. FLOUR, 31s.@34s. IRON dull. COFFEE steady. LINSEED firm. LINSEED CAKES steady. LINSEED OIL quiet at 35s. SPERM OIL nominal at £96. RICE firm. SUGAR quiet and steady. TALLOW quiet at 51s. 6d.@52s. TEA buoyant; common Congou, 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 63s.

American securities quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange was closed on the first. The last price or CONSOLS was 93¼@93⅝. MONEY is in rather more demand, owing to preparations for the payment of a fourth, but the general rate continues at 2½@2⅝. The Bank minimum was unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 3.—COTTON.—The sales of cotton, on Saturday, were only 2,500 bales. The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 1,750 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firmer.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares, 38¾ @38¾ dis.; Erie, 26@26½.

MURDER IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

A Man Stabbed to the Heart.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named SAMUEL HOFFMAN was stabbed to the heart with a dirk in the hands of Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG. The parties resided in the same house, at No. 141 First-avenue; Dr. LOWENBERG occupied the front basement as an office, and the murdered man, with his family, lived in the rear besement room. It seems that, yesterday morning, an altercation took place between the parties about the hall-door. Mr. HOFFMAN wished to have it shut, and the Doctor insisted that it should remain open. After the door had been opened and shut twice by the respective parties, Dr. LOWENBERG opened it a third time, and declared he would put it out of the power of HOFFMAN to shut it again, and immediately approached him as he was standing in the hallway, and, without further provocation, plunged a dirk into his breast four times, inflicting wounds so serious that he died in about five minutes afterwards. The only words that HOFFMAN uttered, after he received the stabs, were—"I am stabbed," and staggering into his room, he fell down on a lounge, and soon expired. Dr. LOWENBERG was immediately arrested, and taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where he is now detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest at 8½ o'clock this morning. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been a resident of New-York about ten years. For the last eleven months he has been out of employment the most of the time. He has the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, of industrious habits. The dirk used in the commission of the murder is 14½ inches in length, from the point to the brass ferule near the handle, and had evidently belonged to a cane; but officers, after diligent search, were unable to find the other portion. After the prisoner had been taken to the Station-house, he desired to send a messenger to Collector BARNEY, at the Custom-house, saying that he stood well there, and could get any amount of bail necessary. He is a politician of some note among the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, and has hitherto taken an active part in the election of City officers.

FIGHT IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Arrest of the Proprietors—Attempt to Release them on a Forged Writ of Habeas Corpus.

About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a disturbance occurred in the apartments of BLACKMAN & ABELL, No. 1 Ann-street, occupied as a gambling house, in which a man named ALBERT OATMAN, was was severely beaten, and had an arm broken by the proprietors of the establishment. The question in dispute between the parties, which led to the quarrel, has not transpired, but OATMAN, on leaving the place immediately procured the arrest of FREDERICK BLACKMAN and AUGUSTUS ABELL, who were taken by officer WATERS to the Second Precinct Station-house. About 8 o'clock in the evening the officers having the prisoners in custody were served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, signed by City Judge MCCUNN, directing them to produce the bodies of BLACKMAN and ABELL, before him at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The complainant not appearing promptly at the time specified, and Judge MCCUNN having duties to attend to in Court, the hearing of the case was postponed to 3 P. M. Meantime an examination of the writ by the complainant's counsel, CHAS. A. SPENCER, had discovered it to be a forgery, and under these circumstances the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. ANTHON, was requested to be present at the examination. The complainant and the prisoners were promptly in attendance at the hour named, and Ex-Judge STUART appeared for the defence. Mr. WALLACE, of the County Clerk's Office, was asked to examine the writ and immediately pronounced the name of JOHN CLANCY signed thereto, a forgery. He further testified that the County Clerk's name was never signed to writs of *habeas corpus* except during office hours—from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The writ was obtained by a lawyer named JAMES G. GUMBLETON. Judge MCCUNN was charitable enough to suggest that the person, whoever he might be, that signed the County Clerk's name did it through ignorance, supposing that he had a right so to do, as in the case of executions; and Judge STUART even contended that the County Clerk's signature was not necessary. The writ also lacked the attestation of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and on the whole, the counsel for the defence admitted that it was defective in law and therefore null and void. Judge MCCUNN said that he indorsed the writ without particularly examining it, supposing it to be all right, but it was now evident that it was either a forgery or a blunder, and in either case was null and void, and he should therefore dismiss it and remand the prisoners to the custody of the officers. BLACKMAN and ABELL were then removed to the Tombs, where they spent last night, and will have an examination on a charge of assault and battery at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. At the request of Mr. ANTHON, Judge MCCUNN agreed to deposit the forged writ in the hands of Mr. VANDERVOORT, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, where it may hereafter form the basis of an indictment against somebody for forgery in the first degree.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Mayoralty Convention.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention, consisting of five delegates from each Ward of the City, met at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor of New-York at the ensuing election. GEORGE R. JAQUES, of the Sixteenth Ward, was chosen to preside, and Messrs. H. HEWLETT, of the Fourth Ward, and G. ELLERY, of the Thirteenth Ward, appointed Secretaries. The contestants from the First Ward occupied about one hour of the time of the Convention, but the delegation, headed by HENRY SMITH, was finally admitted, and the other delegates withdrew. Mr. QUIGLY introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee of twenty-two for the purpose of conferring with any organizations opposed to the election of FERNANDO WOOD.

The resolution was laid on the table, and was finally voted down, 34 to 72. A motion to proceed *viva voce*, and informally, to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor was adopted, and the following-named gentlemen received honorable mention: George Opdyke, William R. Stewart, James W. Booth, Joseph Bowers, Moses H. Grinnell, Benjamin Wood, Robert B. Minturn, Peter Ross, John J. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Lewis P. Woodruff, Horace Greeley, Fernando Wood, Hiram Barney, O. W. Brennan, and James Gordon Bennett.

After much discussion, a resolution to proceed to the nomination of a candidate without conference with any party was adopted, and on a call of the Wards, the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 109. For GEORGE P. OPDYKE, 92; for all others, 17.

The nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, was then made unanimous, with rousing cheers for the successful candidate. A Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. OPDYKE, and inform him of his nomination, and the meeting adjourned.

Tammany Councilmanic Conventions.

The Tammany Councilmanic Conventions met last night, and nominated Councilmen for each Senatorial District.

The Fourth District Convention met at the Ivy Green, in Elm-street, and nominated Morgan Jones, Geo. A. Barney, Joseph Hughes, James Sandford, James Hays and John Healey.

The Fifth District met at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated Edward Maloy, John Hooghkirk, John Ryan, M. C. Gross, A. Miller J. S. Webster and E. E. Briggs.

The Sixth District met at the corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, and adjourned till next Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Seventh District met at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and nominated Jacob M. Long, J. Kavanagh, J. Brice, Alexander Brandon, W. Joyce and Luke Curnen.

The Tax Payers' Union Convention.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, ESQ., NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

At a meeting of the Taxpayers Union Convention, held at the Everett House, ROBERT B. MINTURN was unanimously nominated for Mayor, and a Committee of Twenty-five appointed to wait upon him and announce that fact. A Committee of Three was also appointed to report names for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Commissioners, as candidates at the ensuing Charter election, and another Committee of Seven, to confer with other organizations. The meeting was mainly composed of merchants of the highest respectability. On Friday the Executive Committee has a meeting of importance at the office of the Chairman of the Union Convention, JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Remarkable Counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

One of the most extraordinary enterprises ever recorded in the history of counterfeiting has, within the last two or three days, been brought to light. Bills—to an, as yet, unascertained amount—are in circulation, forged on the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, one of the wealthiest and most reliable of all our metropolitan financial institutions. The bank itself will sustain no material injury in the affair it is true; but the skillful way in which its officers have been deceived, in the matter of their own paper issue, proves that it has had a narrow escape. The spurious issue is in $100 bills, and it is said that quite a number of them are known to have been thrown upon the market. Several City banks have taken them, and unless able to trace them to customers, will stand in for a considerable loss.

The circulation of these counterfeits was commenced out West, and the first intimation of their existence was divulged to the bunk on which they are forged; by one of the detective police. The consternation created by such a revelation can be better imagined than described. The bank had taken a quantity of them in the usual course of exchange at the Clearing-house, and the officers, even after receiving the detectives' information, could scarcely bring themselves to believe that the counterfeit was not genuine.

A close and critical examination of the counterfeits by the engravers of the American Bank-Note Company actually failed to detect any evidence of the forgery, until they had been scrutinized under the microscope, when two or three trifling mistakes were discovered. The vignette of the bill is a mounted Indian lassoing a buffalo, and in the genuine, the hand of the Indian touches the shading of the letter K, in the word bank, whilst, on the counterfeit there is, (to the naked eyes,) an almost imperceptible space between. In the counterfeit, too, the red tint is dimmed by the artificial process used to give the bills an appearance of having been used, and the leaves on the ornaments around the Bank Department die are the least bit in the world out of shape, and unfinished as to detail.

The counterfeit is an unprecedentedly dangerous one, and many unfortunate people will have to suffer—particularly business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other Western cities. The Shoe and Leather Bank has not taken any of them over the counter, and has returned nearly all that came to it through the Clearing-house. It has only about fifteen of them ($1,500 worth) that it is not able to place.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—Weekly Statement.—Remaining Oct. 26th, 8,004; admitted, 1,798; total, 9,802, of whom died, 39; discharged, 1,505; sent to Blackwell's Island, 322; to State Prison, 6, leaving a balance of 7,936, which is a decrease of 68 over the last report.

The Largest and Best War Maps.

BEAUFORT,
HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL,
BULL-BAY,
PIKEVILLE,
CUMBERLAND GAP,
EDWARDS' FERRY,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents.
Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.
Address
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality and tint of color suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing these beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I am able to afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Difference to Gentlemen wearing Soft FELT HATS.—The manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is ESPENSCHIELD'S case. He has manufactured this season the finest and most elegant soft hat in New-York, and is selling it for twenty per cent. less than the prices asked by the retailers of Broadway. It is done—the people know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

Ladies' Balmoral and **Cloth-button Boots**—India-rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

VAN COTT—SOUTHWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. Hagany, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, THEODORE S. VAN COTT, to ROSALIE C., daughter of Joseph Southworth, Esq., all of this City.

MOSA—VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. C. A. Pascall, of St. Ann's, JOAQUIN M. MOSA, of Cuba, to HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of P. H. Vandervoort, Esq.

BLISS—HANDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Seth Bliss, ROBERT BLISS to S. MARIA HANDY, daughter of Parker Handy, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—REQUA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, CYRUS CLARK, of this City, to JULIA A., daughter of the late James Requa, of Albany.

DUBOIS—GREASON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, CORNELIUS H. DUBOIS to Miss MATILDA GREASON, second daughter of Geo. Greason, Esq.

☞ Rahway, N. J., and Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

SWIFT—WESTON.—At Sandy Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Mr. Bostwick, JAMES S. SWIFT, of this City, to MARGARET W. CRONKHITE, daughter of the late Judge Weston, of the former place.

MCEWEN—ARMSTRONG.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Christ's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, ROBERT C. MCEWEN to CARRIE E., daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, West Indies.

DIED.

CASS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of congestion of the brain, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Peter and Sophia Cass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 105 West 17th-st., without further notice.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, of convulsions, J. WASHINGTON GIBBS, painter, son of John Gibbs, Jr., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 Suffolk-st., near Grand, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RAPALYEA.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, NORMAN B. RAPALYEA, son of James and Adelia Rapalyea, aged 6 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) from the residence of her brother, J. G. Moger, No. 139 East 26th-st.

FLENDRAU.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, JUSTUS D. FLENDRAU, son of Elijah and Sarah W. Flendrau, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Friday) afternoon; at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken next day to New-Rochelle for interment.

CORT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF CORT, son of William A. Colt, aged 30 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 386 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITNEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14, at his residence, No. 98 2d-st., WILLIAM A. WHITNEY, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Saturday's paper.

WARNER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14, ELVIRA C., wife of Robert M. Warner, Esq., aged 23 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, Hulet Duryea, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church, at Manhasset, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, suddenly, CORNELIUS DURYEA, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I.

POST.—In Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of diphtheria, Rev. HENRY A. POST, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Warrensburgh, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral at the house of his father, Alfred C. Post, M. D., No. 11 West 17th-st.

WESCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at his residence, corner of Grove and South 2d sts., SAMUEL WESCOTT, recently State Senator from Hudson County, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further invitation.

COX.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, ALEXANDER W. COX, formerly of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 16th inst. Trains for Newark leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9½ and 10 o'clock A. M.

CRANSTON.—In Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, suddenly, of typhoid fever, HIRAM AUGUSTUS, only son of Hiram and Augusta Y. Cranston, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the New-York Hotel, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Grieve for the living, not the dead;
An early fate from life hath sped.
Whom angels all its toils have snar'd,
But not the hearts his loss hath bared.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 593.—Nov. 14, 1861.
41, 46, 69, 16, 61, 54, 18, 44, 12, 10, 22, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 594.—Nov. 14, 1861.
2, 8, 34, 44, 40, 27, 73, 7, 23, 55, 75, 32, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTH

Emigration from the United States.

From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 11.

The number of Americans arriving in Canada, to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuits in the North to friends in the South, is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto; but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase.

Already, since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British-born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western States, who now return to their allegiance to seek new homes in Canada. An improved value of city property is one of the earliest results of the altered state of things; and it is understood that in many of the rural districts the demand for wild land and for partially cleared farms is greater than it has been for some time past.

We understand that this exodus from the North, with a view to settlement in Canada, will not be confined to persons of British origin. Large numbers of native Americans in the North and other of the States are preparing to migrate hither with the least possible delay. Opposed to the war, on principle, they are annoyed and angered by the insults and outrages to which its prosecution has given rise. It is not enough that they are silent under the tyranny which, having stifled the Press, would render free speech a penal offence. Their refusal to applaud the war or to assist it exposes them to suspicion, and this, again, to wrong; and we hear of comparatively large numbers in Northern counties of New-York and elsewhere who are preparing to sacrifice their farms, and to begin the world afresh under the shelter of British law. There are others who see in the enormous expenditures of the Federal Government a prelude to exhaustive taxation, and prefer to save something with which to start in Canada, to the ruin which threatens them where they are. Altogether, therefore, we are justified in anticipating large and desirable accessions to our population from the neighboring country. They may come with perfect confidence in the resources of the province, and with an assurance that they will receive a cordial welcome from the people among whom they propose to dwell.

Massachusetts Soldiers to keep Thanksgiving in Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, Boston, Nov. 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—The soldiers, who illustrate the fame of Massachusetts and defend her cause, with that of our Union and our National Flag, in military service remote from the homes where they have been wont to celebrate with their families the venerable and joyful New-England Festival of Thanksgiving to God for the fruits of the season and the bounty of His Providence, ought to be remembered and associated, so far as may be, in the celebration now at hand:

It is therefore ordered by the Commander-in-Chief that the Adjutant-General cause copies of the Governor's recent Proclamation for a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to be sent to the Colonels and Chaplains of all the Massachusetts Regiments of Volunteers, with the assurance of the kind, grateful and sympathetic remembrances of them by the Government and people of Massachusetts, of their thankfulness for the many satisfactions and blessings with which even in war we are constantly attended, and of our fervent prayers for the welfare of our gallant and patriotic soldiers, and our undoubting faith in their fidelity and honor; and finally, with the expression of the hope that military duties may not be inconsistent with their observation, in some fitting manner, of the day annually set apart for the renewal and enlivening of the domestic affections, and for remembering the Giver of all mercies by the united consent of the people of our beloved Commonwealth.

Commanders of regiments and batteries of the Massachusetts Volunteers will promulgate this order in their respective commands.

By order of His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WM. SCHOULER, Adj.-Gen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE.

R. H. MACY,
NO. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Two doors below 14th-st.,
NOW OPENING,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
the cheapest line of
NEEDLEWORK EMBROIDERIES,
ever shown in the City.
FINE NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 1s. up.
FINE NEEDLEWORK LINEN SETS, half the cost of importation.
FINE NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS.
FRENCH and SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and SWISS SETS.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 2s., 3s., 4s., &c.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS, cost of importation $5, will be sold at $1, $2 and $3.
EXTRA NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC SLEEVES, 3s.
EXTRA FINE SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.
1,000 THREAD LACE COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
R. H. MACY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advantage will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.
P. H. PHILIPS, No. 279 Grand-st. New-York.
N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL prices; Gent's SOCKS, all kinds and prices; Gent's LINEN BOSOMS. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint-printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane. CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant room, with or without hall bedroom, unfurnished, except carpet, where there are but few or no boarders; a comfortable permanent home and sufficient good food. Terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $9 per week. References exchanged. Address, giving particulars, W. R., Box No. 4,236 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 198 WEST 28TH-ST. A PRIvate family would be pleased to accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with rooms handsomely furnished; house contains bath, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements to render a home desirable and comfortable for the Winter. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also back parlor; good board, and a comfortable home; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with room adjoining, in third story; also one on fourth story, back, suitable for gentleman and wife, in the first-class house No 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d-floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 66 West 37th-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 32 EAST 14TH-ST., WEST Union-square. To let, an elegant suite of rooms, bath-room connecting, on second floor. Private table if required. Accommodations every way superior.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives and a single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, at No. 263 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms on the second floor may be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FIVE ROOMS, LARGE and small, replete with conveniences, at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms on second floor, bath adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and his wife and nephew; a private family will be preferred, and a sitting room and two bedrooms required. Location must be within a short distance of one of the ferries. Address Box No. 3,777 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, by a gentleman and wife, who would furnish their own room or not; they would prefer a private family who have water and other conveniences. A reply addressed to A. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating street and number, will meet attention.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones; no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Jay, Coe & Co., New-York.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsome suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a pleasant location, with or without partial board, to a gentleman; the house is first class; terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANOforte and singing wishes to exchange tuition in the same for the comforts of a home. Two other boarders will accompany, if agreeable. References exchanged. Address C. Y. X., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, occupying a new house in 35th-st., near the 5th-av. Address C. F. A., Box No. 317 Post-office.

BOARDING BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 63 West 37th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two girls, aged ten and twelve, partial for the gentleman; a large and small room required; will furnish except bedding. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. J. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF French and the English branches would give three hours each day (say 18 hours per week) for comfortable board in New-York or Jersey City; first-class references given. Address MRS. GIBSON, Station G, 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; desirable location; terms moderate.

A LADY WHO TEACHES MUSIC, ENGlish, and various ornamental branches, desires board, where teaching would be considered compensation or part compensation for board; best of references given. Address H. NEWELL, Station D, stating terms.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A WELL-FURnished back parlor and three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Address No. 36 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Parsippany, New-Jersey.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER, near Elizabeth, N. J., on moderate terms. Apply to J. SHEPARD, City Hotel at Elizabeth, or D. W. NORRIS, No. 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CART-HORSE. INQUIRE of Capt. SCHOONMAKER, on board of the barge *Milan*, foot of Murray-st., for 3 days.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
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PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a new patent, guaranteed to reduce working expenses on railroads 5 per cent. Apply, by letter or personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock, to ANDREW MACNAIR, No. 54 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English widow lady, with a quiet baby a year old, a situation as assistant and companion to a widow lady, or in a small family, where she can make herself useful and find a good home. Address, for one week, Mrs. ELLEN J——, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RAspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing, the country preferred. Call at No. 88 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 306 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can do waiting if required. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or any description of housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 117 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and also to take care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 191 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City references given; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 134 23d-st., east of 3d-av., on third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or take care of children; would make herself generally useful. Call at the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has excellent references both from City and country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 47 Allen-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., near 9th-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Would prefer going to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RAspectable young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of reference from upper-class families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRSTclass cook, a Protestant; is a good baker, and understands all things connected with a cook's duties; has little connections in this country; wishes a home in a respectable family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 17 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, jellies, pastry, cake, and is a good baker; will go any distance in the country, or to any State in the Union; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, jellies and pastry; is a good baker; no objections to the country; has good recommendations. Call or address No 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook and do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook—one who understands her business, and is capable of doing any kind of cooking or baking. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker and pastry cook; also, a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RAspectable woman; is a good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has lived three years in her last place; the best of references given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl as first-class cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., private door, between the Bowery and 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can refer to her last employer. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., over the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook. Can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 746 Broadway, cor. of Astor-place, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands peach, cranberry, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RAspectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, also ice cream, pastry and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good references. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands soups, meats and desserts of all kinds. Call for two days at No. 2 9 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., over the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; first-class City reference can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 162 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RAspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen until engaged, at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of French cooking and desserts; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in the country or City; understands cooking thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook for a private family, boarding-house or hotel. Good City reference. Apply at No. 332 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing. Can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 133 East 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c., and vegetable dishes. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 184 East 21st st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the kitchen; has the very best of City and country reference. Call at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, and game and fancy dishes; wages $8. City or country. Call or address at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would go as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; understands American and English cooking, baking and pastry, soups, and all kinds of breakfast cakes, puddings, &c.; has no objection to do the washing of a small private family, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 283 6th-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation; has excellent testimonials, and understands thoroughly her business. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, below Houston-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or to assist with the washing—a pious family preferred. Apply at her present employer's, 133 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Protestant girls, cousins, wish situations in a small private family; one as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would be willing to make themselves civil and obliging; have the best of references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 5th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two girls, situations, one as cook, and one as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—A first-class cook and Protestant seamstress, also a Protestant waitress, all with first-class references, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—A VERY RAspectable and well recommended woman, who understands French cookery, wishes a situation. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do all kinds of work; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City reference; understands milk and butter. Call or send to No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d av., back basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory reference. Inquire at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; up town preferred. Call at 14 52d-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework if required, in a small family; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable girl, as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 265 West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 309 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 39 8th-st., between Bowery and 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent Frenchwoman, who understands the Paris styles of dressmaking, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; she cuts, fits and finishes, and does all ladies' work in the neatest style; is quick at the needle; speaks French fluently; will go by the week, $4, or by the month, in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation as housemaid or chambermaid; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Perry-st., rear house, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman to do general housework in a small family, or housekeeper; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call at No. 106 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a well-disposed girl, who is very industrious and not afraid of work, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread, &c.; wages, $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY without incumbrance, desires to superintend the household duties in a gentleman's family; she understands each branch of housekeeping, cutting and fitting children's clothing, and brings unquestionable references; no objection to the country. Inquire at J. Baisely's, No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; one who is competent of taking charge of housekeeping, and can give undoubted reference if required. To save trouble, none need apply without they are confidential. Address MRS. WORD, Station D, Bible House, stating where and when an interview may be had.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an elderly widow lady, an American, without incumbrance, in a widower's or bachelor's family, in or out of the City; compensation not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address No. 316 West 33d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hair-dressing, and all k

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their Bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

WESTERN COUNTY AND CITY BONDS WANTED.—Parties having Western City or County Bonds, or Railroad Bonds, wishing to dispose of them at a low price, for cash, will address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 3,504 New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for day of payment at lowest rates.

CASH ADVANCED ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No 6 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 43d-st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also, house and store No. 295 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 906 West 31st-st., No. 687 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 45th-st., and several others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, with parts of houses at reduced rents. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 143 West 37th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $300 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A snug three-story house, with gas and water, cheap; also two-story cottage; also house and garden, 2d floor and front basement, 7 rooms, rent only $12 50 a month. Apply at No 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—FOR $250 AND PROPORTION OF CROton tax, from now till the 1st of May next, the three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 34 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 183 WASHINGTONst., between Fulton and Dey sts.; possession immediately. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, twenty miles from the City, at a very low rent. Possession immediately. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE five-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate business location; about $10,000 in good real or personal property, is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT 1 or lots in Brooklyn, (a small house and several lots preferred,) a handsome 4-story house, 17 by 50 feet; lot half the block; in the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address J. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM FOR WESTERN LANDS—Several first-class dwellings, good location, well let, and some good store property also. Full particulars at No. 2 Montague-place, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

ANY OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 15 Madison-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRSTclass high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private fam ily for six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LOCKWOOD, BEO. & UNDERHILL,
Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 33 Warren-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALES OFFERED THIS SEASON, including invoices of
SILK RIBBONS, &c.—A line of Fancy Dress Silks, Poult de Soies, Gros de Rhines, &c.
A full line of Velvet Ribbons, of the "American Fireman" brand.
GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS—Consisting of Hoods, Nubias, Comforts and Children's Stripe, Plaid and Tuck Hose, from 1 to 4.
Also, a line of fine English and German Cloths, Pilots and Sealskins, together with invoices of fancy Cassimeres Satinets, Linens, &c.
A full line of Felt Hats, comprising an assortment of Turbans, Victorias, Glengarys, &c.
A line of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, &c.
A Jobber's stock, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Also, superior White and Mixed Merino Shirts and Drawers. Also, Silk Shirts and Drawers, of a superior quality.
Catalogues ready early.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, pallasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
A. P. GARDINER, Morigagee.
ALSO,
About 30 doz. fancy soaps, and 340 doz. rubber pens.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUPE, CALECHE AND SLEIGH.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant round-front coupé, made to order by Brewster & Co.; cost $1,000. Also, one detached front open caleche, made by Wood Bros.; cost $1,000. One family sleigh. All the above but little used.
ALSO,
Pew No. 108 in Calvary Church, being the third pew from the pulpit in the middle aisle. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a span of elegant long-tail bay Morgan horses, 16 hands. Have been used in this City for the last three years; are free from trick, fault and vice of every kind, and are perfectly gentle. Sold only for want of use. Sale positive.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 79 Nassau-st.:
A large assortment of household furniture, removed for sale, viz.: Parlor suites of brocatel, enameled and other chamber suites, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, blankets, extension tables, marble-top centre tables, buffets, lounges, secretary and library bookcases, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, &c., &c.
ALSO, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
One rosewood full round-corner, 7¼-octave piano-forte, Driggs' patent.
One upright rosewood piano-forte.
One second-hand top buggy, with four extra wheels.
One two-seat rockaway, nearly new.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway—Rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armour a glace double-door wardrobes, library suites of rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining-room suites, buffets, extension dining-tables, chairs, couches, &c.; hall tables and chairs, hair mattresses, fancy goods, &c., making a very elegant and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.
Rich and costly Household Furniture,
Elegant Rosewood Pianoforte,
Rosewood Parlor Suites in brocatel.
Valuable Paintings, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, etc.
THIS DAY, (Friday, Nov. 15,) at the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is nearly new, and must be sold to close the mortgage.
Elegant rosewood seven octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, etc., Cost $500.
Rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered Cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etargeres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc. Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; risewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa-beds, in fine hair cloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine Oak extension table, silverware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. Sale positive. By virtue of chattel mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a mixed lot of elegant household furniture and fine modern oil-paintings, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., made by Marcotte; also, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, dinner and tea sets, &c. Among the paintings will be found works by the following Eminent American artists, viz.: Courboud de Vesser, Herring, Morrison, Creswick, Orvidor, Arnfield, Walters, W. Thayer, Jr., Taylor, Van Willis, Jackson and others. Also, a large gallery picture, Scriptural subject of Ruth and Boaz, life size, painted by the celebrated English artist, R. Westall, R. A.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.
ALSO,
Patent laundry range and boilers, with hot water pipes complete. Also, large patent furnace for heating irons; washing machines, tubs, cooking stoves, store, office and parlor do. Also, a large lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle; about 15 hands high, nine and ten years old; very desirable for family use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable mares, sorrel and brown, 15 hands high, free and very pleasant drivers; will stand without tying; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind in harness; will be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house; rich tapestry, velvet and other carpets; stoves, silverware, bedding, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pan-Pac, Milford and Analomink tanneries, for sale by SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold-st. corner of Frankfort.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at the Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book.... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE FIFTH EXCELSIOR ON MATTHIAS POINT.

Highly Important and Successful Reconnoissance by Col. Graham's Regiment.

A Masked Battery Discovered—Complete Surprise of the Rebel Pickets—Important Prisoner Taken—Rebel Property Destroyed—A New Battery opposite Maryland Point—Contrabands, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

There is no place on the whole Potomac about which so much has been said, and so little known, as Matthias Point. It was off this Point that the lamented and gallant WARD met his untimely death, and within more recent dates rumor has variously ascribed to it batteries of enormous or of Lilliputian size. Gunboats shelled it mercilessly, and it was presumed, and generally believed, that there was upon it a battery of eighteen heavy guns. But nothing was positively known about it. The Fifth Excelsior Regiment, under the command of Col. GRAHAM, was sent down to watch it, and encamped in full view of the Point, on Port Tobacco Creek, about a mile below the village of Port Tobacco.

Here they lay encamped several weeks, *apparently* inactive, but *really* keeping an open eye on the Maryland rebels and their Virginia neighbors. Two small boats were captured. One of them was placed under the command of Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON, well known to the merchant marine, but now the Captain of Company I, of the Fifth Regiment. With this little boat, Capt. WILKINSON thoroughly explored the shores on both sides of the river, frequently availing himself of the kind offices of Capts. HARRIS of the *Island Belle*, MAGAW of the *Freeborn*, and STREET of the *Dana*. These officers convinced themselves that the rebels were not in any very great strength immediately on the Point, and that a force could be successfully landed on the Point, and an attack, if thought advisable, made on the rebel camp a few miles inland.

In conjunction with the officers of the flotilla just mentioned, Col. GRAHAM determined to make the attempt. He was aware of the hazardous nature of the service, but deemed that important information could be obtained with but little loss, if successful. The plan, as arranged, was for the Colonel to embark his force on the *Island Belle*, *Freeborn* and *Dana*, and to land them with the howitzers of the *Freeborn* and *Dana*, and their respective crews, under cover of the cannon of the gunboats; but the *Freeborn* was ordered off to another station by Commander HARRAL, and it was determined to make the attempt with the other two vessels at midnight, the *Freeborn* promising to come down the next morning and assist, if her services should be needed.

The greatest secrecy was observed. Beyond the the commander of the flotilla and assistant-surgeon of the regiment, none were aware of the expedition, with the exception of the officers above named. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, four hundred men were detailed from the various companies of the regiment, and provided with 40 rounds of ball cartridge. They marched some four miles to Chapel Point, where the gunboats were lying. Here they embarked in good order and in fine spirits. The moon was hidden by the clouds, and a fresh breeze was blowing. The *Island Belle* took the *Dana* in tow, and in a short time the expedition was lying off the Point.

The gallant Capt. HARRIS, of the *Belle*, insisted on landing with the skirmishers or advance guard. These consisted of 26 men under Lieut. LOICQ, of Company B. Col. GRAHAM immediately followed in the second boat. Capt. HARRIS, with a few picked men from his own crew and some picked men from Company I, pushed rapidly forward to what is known as "Grimes' House," a large house used as a station for the rebel pickets. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile, they came suddenly upon three rebel pickets, one of whom aimed his musket at Capt. HARRIS; but the Captain was too quick for him, shooting him dead with his revolver, while his men fired, but unsuccessfully, at the other two, who were retreating on the full run. The picket's musket (an old flint lock) was brought away, as were also their three horses found tied near by.

Grimes' House has long been known as a station for the rebel pickets, and standing fully exposed, it has frequently been fired at by the gunboats, who have attempted to set fire to it with shell, but in vain. The doors and windows were barricaded so as to afford a good shelter for riflemen. No person was, however, found in it.

As soon as the shots were fired, Assistant Surgeon CALHOUN was put on shore ready to render any assistance to the wounded that might be needed, and the whole force was speedily landed under the able direction of Capt. STREET, of the *Dana*, and Master's Mate, JOHN MCMILLAN, of the *Island Belle*, forming in line and preceded by an efficient band of skirmishers, the party proceeded rapidly forward. After proceeding two or three miles, two mounted men rode up and were taken for some of the skirmishers, who, it was supposed, had captured the horses, and were returning with them. One of the men inquired, "How many men were coming?" when the question was asked, "Who are you?" He replied, "Oh! we are all right—we are pickets." "Then you are just the men we want," said Capt. HARRIS, seizing the horse by the bridle. The fellows found that instead of being the Thirtieth Virginia, whom they expected, it was a party of these "cussed Yankees," and clapping the spurs to their horses, scampered off to the woods, followed by a volley of balls. One of them was evidently wounded, as he dropped his gun, (a double-barreled shot-gun,) and blood could be traced some distance.

The party proceeded on several miles, out finding that the rebels were encamped at Hampstead, nine miles from the Point, and that they had the evening before been reinforced by WALKER'S Battery of three pieces of artillery, and that they were hourly expecting Col. CAREY'S Thirtieth Virginia, from Brooks' Station, it was deemed advisable to return. A portion of Company E had, however, in the meantime, surprised Mr. GEORGE DENT and his son, prominent Maryland rebels, whom the authorities have long been searching for. Mr. DENT was fully armed, and at first attempted to draw a revolver, but he saw resistance to be useless. He has long been connected with the Confederate signal service, and on his person was found the cards of several of the officers of the rebel navy, and a pass signed "Brig.-Gen. HOLMES, C. S. A."

The party, on its return, burned a large amount of forage for the rebel cavalry, and several houses which had been used for signaling purposes. Grimes House and the adjacent barns were also burned. A mile or so from the Point, a small battery, with no guns mounted, was discovered. It was masked by trees and cord-wood piled up. These were burned, and the gunboats will destroy the earthworks at their leisure. The woods were set on fire in several places, but they were not very inflamable, and no very definite results were obtained. It was now about 9 o'clock A. M., and the party had returned to the landing place, where were still to be seen the rifle pits from which was fired the fatal shot that killed Capt. WARD. The look-out on the gunboat detected a large force of rebel infantry advancing, on a hill-top several miles distant.

The command were immediately drawn up in line, and the guns of the *Dana* and *Island Belle* shotted and manned. But after waiting an hour no enemy appeared, and the men were all safely reëmbarked and again landed on Chapel Point, without the slightest injury to a single person of the force. They were followed by a large frigate's launch, filled with contrabands. These poor darkies were discovered approaching the gunboats shortly before the embarkation to return. Over a hundred must have been huddled into it, while from a pole in the stern waved a shirt, which may in its better days have been white. Their boat was of some value, and was retained.

About daylight the *Freeborn* hove in sight, and was coming to fulfill the duties assigned to her, when, much to the chagrin of the gallant Lieutenant-Commanding, (MAGAW,) she was opened upon by a heavy rebel battery a short distance up the river and forced to return. Since that time it has been discovered that the battery is located at Boyd's Hole, not over two miles from the point reached by the reconnoitering party. The battery mounts six heavy rifled guns, and the soldiers seen from the gunboat were three regiments advancing to its support. Had its location been known it could, and would have been taken at the point of the bayonet, and its guns, as well as those of the three gunboats, turned upon the party advancing to its relief.

This is the first time that any of the Excelsior Regiments have been on Virginia soil, as this Brigade has been assigned to the important but onerous work of guarding and protecting the lower Potomac. But the behavior of the detachment of the Fifth, on this occasion, was excellent. Landing at night, at a point clothed with mystery, and in the presence of an unknown force, not a man hesitated, and officers and men vied with each other in seeking the post of danger.

The many friends of Chaplain BOOLE will regret to learn that, while riding a day or two since, his horse stumbled and fell, and the Chaplain sustained a fracture and dislocation of the wrist. Private RICHMEYER, of Company A, died of typhoid fever on Tuesday morning. This is the second death from disease in this regiment since its formation early in June last—a remarkable state of health for a regiment constantly in active service.

I inclose the official report of this most successful reconnoissance. NEMO.

COL. GRAHAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGT. EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP FENTON, NEAR PORT TOBACCO, MD., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

GENERAL: Shortly after my arrival at this point, Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON of Company I of this Regiment, by my orders seized several boats, and manned them with crews of sailors picked from his company. They were employed in reconnoitering the Potomac shore and neighboring creeks, and in keeping a general surveillance over the movements and actions of the secession sympathizers on this shore. In his numerous reconnoitering expeditions Capt. W. was frequently materially assisted by Lieut. SAMUEL MAGAW of the U. S. steamer *Freeborn*, and Acting-Master ARNOLD HARRIS, of the U. S. steamer *Island Belle*.

I was on board these steamers in several of their explorations, and from information gleaned from reliable sources, I became convinced that there were no batteries at Matthias Point sufficient to oppose the landing of troops. The commanders of the gunboats abovenamed agreed with me in this opinion, and also as to the desirability of a thorough reconnoissance of this Point. They very kindly placed their vessels at my disposal for such a purpose. Sunday evening was the time agreed upon for this service, but Lieut. MAGAW was unfortunately prevented by orders from his superior officer from carrying out his intention in this particular, but Acting-Master WILLIAM T. STREET, of U. S. cutter *Dana*, volunteered the services of himself and vessel.

The *Island Belle*, with the *Dana* in tow, ran up Port Tobacco Creek to Chapel Point, and on them I embarked about four hundred picked men of my regiment. The embarkation was conducted silently and in good order. Arrived at Matthias Point, I landed my force, under the admirable direction of Masters HARRIS and STREET, and made a most thorough inspection of the Point for several miles around.

Master ARNOLD HARRIS, of the *Belle*, was the first to land, and, accompanied by a squad of skirmishers, pushed forward and took possession of "Grimes' House." About a quarter of a mile from shore he came suddenly upon three of the enemy's pickets, one of whom raised his musket and was about to fire, when Master HARRIS shot him dead in his tracks with his revolver. The other two pickets ran. We secured the musket (flint lock) of the slain, and the horses of all. The main body of the command under my own guidance then made a thorough inspection of the Point for some four miles inland; we met two more of the enemy's pickets, (mounted,) and endeavored to capture them, but they escaped, one of them, however, wounded by a musket ball. We discovered a few rifle pits and a battery partially masked, but with no guns mounted. We burned a number of rebel houses and barns. Beyond this point there were no batteries or troops to be seen, except a party of perhaps twenty cavalry, who retreated precipitately as we advanced. We were informed, however, that a rebel camp existed at Hamstead, at which were located, also, a battery of three pieces of rifled artillery. Capt. STREET tendered the use of his 12-pound howitzer and crew, but I preferred not to expose my command by the risk of a too great advance over the enemy's country, to attack his camp nine miles distant, the force not being sufficient to keep the avenues of retreat open in case of an attack by overwhelming numbers. A large amount of forage and grain were burned, and several horses and some cattle belonging to the enemy were captured. It also fell to the lot of the Fifth to capture Mr. GEORGE DENT and son as prisoners, and bring them to this camp. We found them armed, and under circumstances which leave no doubt of their complicity with treason. I shall transmit them to you, with the papers found in their possession, as soon as possible. Several attempts were made to burn the heavy growth of timber on the Point; but, owing to their non-inflammable nature at this season, with but qualified success; by this means, however, the only earthwork on the Point was unmasked.

After having completed my reconnoissance, the force was withdrawn in good order to the beach, and reëmbarked on the gunboats, and reached camp about 1 P. M., without injury of any kind. A large number of negroes followed, some on board of the gunboats, but a majority in a large launch which, by some means, they had obtained.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the valuable services rendered by Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, and Master STREET, of the *Dana*. Both gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost to render the expedition a complete success, and all that their vessels afforded was cheerfully placed at my disposal. The bravery of Master HARRIS in boldly advancing as he did upon the rebel pickets cannot be too highly spoken of. Master STREET personally supervised the embarkation and landing, and the orderly manner in which it was accomplished is chiefly due to him.

Of the officers and men of my regiment concerned in the expedition, I cannot speak in too high terms. Not the slightest trepidation was evinced by any, and all vied with each other in striving for the posts of danger. Had we met the enemy, as we had hoped to, in force, the coolness and bravery of the little force with me, I doubt not, would have been still more manifested. I need not particularize the officers, as all did so well; it is proper to state, however, that to Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON, of Company I, much of the credit of arranging and carrying out the general plan of the expedition is due. Quartermaster O'KELL, Lieut. C. W. SQUIER, and Master's Mate JOHN MCMILLAN, (of the *Island Belle*,) accompanied me as aids.

This successful reconnoissance, by so small a force and upon so important a point, cannot fail to inspire the enemy with fear for the large portion of the unprotected coast along the Potomac, and will, no doubt, cause them to scatter their forces along the exposed points, and thus prevent them concentrating a large force at any one position. The following is a list of the officers employed in the expedition:

Colonel—Charles K. Graham.
Assistant-Surgeon—J. Theodore Calhoun.
Quartermaster—Wm. O'Kell, Acting Aid.
Lieut. C. W. Squier, Company F, Acting Aid.
Capt. George Quartermain, Co. C, Acting Major.
Capt. A. Wilkinson, Company I.
Capt. George A. Morey, Company E.
Capt. Henry M. Allen, Company B.
Capt. William F. Mew, Company F.
Lieut. James H. Stewart, Company A.
Lieut. Purchase, Company C.
Lieut. Lounsberry, Company D.
Lieut. R. D. Andrews, Company F.
Lieut. Conway, Company G.
Lieut. Harrison, Company H.
Lieut. Bonnan, Company B.
Lieut. Francis Tyler, Company A.
Lieut. Loicq, Company B.
Lieut. F. Corse, Company C.
Lieut. Willard Bullard, Company I.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obed't servant,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Col. Com'dg Fifth Reg't Excelsior Brig. U. S. V.

To Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, Headquarters Excelsior Brigade, Asbury, near Mattowoman Creek, Md.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A recruiting office for the Eighth Infantry United States Army, has been opened at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, Capt. WILLIAM MCE. DYE in charge. This regiment, the headquarters of which have been removed to Fort Hamilton, will be recruited to its full strength as soon as possible. Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the Eighth, *vice* Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JOHN GARLAND, deceased.

Offices have also been opened at Tarrytown, Bordentown, Yorkville and other places in this neighborhood.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Hamilton, now numbers upwards of six hundred men, and is in daily expectation of receiving marching orders for the seat of war. It is more than probable that this battalion will be sent to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN'S command. A rumor is current among the men that they will be sent into Winter quarters at the Marine barracks in Brooklyn—they are now under canvas. Perhaps "the wish is father to the thought."

The greater portion of the Sixth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry, lately serving in California, are expected here by the next Aspinwall steamer, Gen. SUMNER having ordered them to the States, and appointed volunteers to garrison the Californian forts.

The United States steamer *Bienville* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday morning, from Port Royal. We have already given a detailed account of the part which the *Bienville* took in the successful naval expedition, but the following additional particulars are not without interest:

The *Bienville* received five shots through her, and had two men killed and three wounded. The names of the killed are PATRICK MCGUINION and ALEXANDER CHAMBERS. She was twenty minutes ahead of the rest of the fleet. Her Commander, CHARLES STEDMAN, is a native and citizen of South Carolina, and was appointed from that State on the 1st of April, 1828—so that he has now been in the service nearly thirty-four years, seventeen of which have been spent at sea, nine on duty ashore, and the balance unemployed. The Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. G. K. BENHAM, is spoken of in the highest terms by the crew, for his bravery and coolness during the action. He is a native and citizen of this State, and entered the service in 1847, since when he has been little more than one year unemployed. The officers and men of the *Bienville* were especially thanked by Commodore DUPONT for the part they played in the action. One of the crew of the *Bienville*, was sick in his hammock, during the engagement, and a shot passed quite through the vessel, and within two inches of him. The officers have brought home a quantity of South Carolina cotton plants, which were displayed yesterday, as trophies, in the Navy-yard and in Brooklyn. The body of the Third Assistant-Engineer, (not Chief Enginner, as reported,) of the *Mohican*, was sent ashore yesterday to his friends.

In accordance with an order from the Navy Department, a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in honor of the brilliant achievement of the naval expedition, and the band of the North Carolina played several national and patriotic airs.

Six companies of the Eighth Infantry, United States Army, are now in Texas, held as prisoners of war. The remaining four companies of the regiment are at Washington and Governor's Island, two of them, on parole, constituting the permanent garrison at the latter post; the other two formed part of the battalion of regulars at Bull Run. Statements have appeared in some of our City journals that this regiment had been or was to be disbanded. Such is not the case. The six companies in Texas have been transferred to the general service, and an order was issued some time since, from the War Department, for their reorganization. Pursuant to such order, its Colonel, PITCAIRN MORRISON, has established his headquarters at Fort Hamilton, and is now superintending the recruiting service. The following officers have been detailed as recruiting parties: Lieut. COOPER, at Poughkeepsie; Lieut. ANDREWS, at Rondout; Lieut. SMITH, at Galena, Ill.; Lieut. REMINGTON, at Hartford, Conn.; Lieut. WEAVER, at Lockport; Lieut. SNYDER, at Glen's Falls; Lieut. AIKEN, at Chicago; and Capt. PYE, in this City.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE.

A CORRECTION—THE VESSEL TO COME NORTH FOR REPAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, Monday, Nov. 10, 1861.

In my last I unfortunately attributed to our First Luff and Chief Engineer the honer of extinguishing the fire which was partially under way on board the *Roanoke* just after leaving Charleston, the 26th ult.; but on further inquiry, I find that the credit is due to Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, First Assistant-Engineer, whose coolness and presence of mind enabled him to have the fire smothered before letting either the First Lieutenant or Chief Engineer know anything about it.

It is generally understoood that this vessel will be sent North for repairs as soon as a suitable vessel arrives to relieve us.

Since our return here our First Lieutenant, Mr. W. N. JEFFERS, and one of the midshipmen, have been detached from this vessel.

There seems to be nothing doing here, judging from appearances, but the little tug-boats are constantly plying between the *Minnesota* and shore. As this ship is now playing second fiddle to the *Minnesota*, we don't receive as much news as formerly; but we are in hopes of going home, being repaired and ordered to more active duty than we have heretofore done.

Yesterday the *Young Rover* and *Albatross* arrived from the southward. RELIABLE.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN CONNECTICUT.

Mr. APOLLOS COMSTOCK, of New-Canaan, Conn., has been authorized to raise a company of sharpshooters from Connecticut, and applicants for the company will be tested at New-Haven, Monday, 18th November; Madison, Tuesday, 19th; Old Saybrook, Wednesday, 20th; New-London, Thursday, 21st; North Stonington, Friday, 22d; Norwich, Saturday, 23d; Colchester, Monday, 25th; Middletown, Tuesday, 26th; Meriden, Wednesday, 27th; Birmingham, Friday, 29th; Bridgeport, Saturday, 30th. The shooting grounds can be ascertained by inquiry at the respective post-offices.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

On last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., delivered a discourse commemorative of WILLIAM S. PIERSON, late Corporal of Company B, First Minnesota Regiment. Corporal PIERSON, who was a native and resident of Bloomfield, chanced to be in Minnesota at the time the first call for volunteers was issued, and at once enlisted for three months, but subsequently was mustered in for three years with the rest of the First Minnesota. In the battle of Manassas he did his share to secure this regiment the high reputation which it gained, but received two Minié balls in his thigh, fracturing the hip-bone badly. Abandoned with the rest of the wounded, he dragged himself two or three miles from the battle-field during the Sunday night succeeding the panic, and on Monday was picked up by a passing ambulance and taken to the Junction. It was Tuesday morning, however, before he received any food or attendance. As soon as his condition warranted it, he was transferred to Richmond and placed in the General Hospital, where his friends have every reason to believe that he received the most faithful attention and care. Amputation of the wounded limb was finally found necessary, and was performed by the ablest practical surgeon in Richmond, but his strength had been too much exhausted by the previous suffering, and on Aug. 18, Corporal PIERSON died, in the 20th year of his age. A letter written to his parents by the surgeon who attended him while in the hospital, although dated Aug. 23, did not reach them until two or three weeks ago. Mr. NEWLIN'S funeral discourse was founded on the text, "Fight the good fight of faith." It was a forcible vindication of the justice of the cause in which Corporal PIERSON lost his life, and a touching and eloquent tribute to the deceased.

BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

GRAND CAY, TURK'S ISLAND, W. I., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

An incident displaying somewhat the occasional ugliness of John Bull, occurred here on the 24th inst. On the afternoon of said day, Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Bull Dog*, which had been lying in the roadstead for several days past, suddenly had run up at her peak the bogus flag of the "Southern Confederacy," and kept it flying for several minutes. This was done in plain sight of many persons on shore, nearly within hailing distance of the United States Consulate, the National ensign of which had been floating the entire previous day, as a mark of respect to the navy of a friendly nation, and less than a mile distant from the bark *American*, of Philadelphia, which was entering the port at the time, with the Stars and Stripes conspicuously waving.

Such a proceeding naturally excited the few Americans here, and, indeed, the great majority of the British residents of the place condemned the action referred to in the strongest manner.

The United States Consul for the Turks and Caicos Islands, JOHN E. NEWPORT, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, naturally shared the indignation excited by such an outrageous act; but as her Majesty's sloop-of-war immediately afterwards sailed for Jamaica, and as the act itself was so little and contemptible, concluded to treat it with silent contempt. We understand, however, that the Captain of the *Bull Dog* averred that he merely designed to play a practical joke on the master of the bark *American*, leading him to believe that he was about to fall into the jaws of the piratical whale *Sumter*. But he did not even succeed in this object. Capt. CHRISTIAN, of the *American*, saw through this device, and not only kept on steadily towards the sloop, but when the *Bull Dog* saw fit to display her own teeth, refused, very properly to salute the Cross of St. George, after the Captain of the sloop-of-war had so far forgotten his own self-respect and the decencies of life as to act in the manner indicated.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Arrived, ships *Forest Queen*, *Hong-Kong*, *Anne Mary*, Liverpool; *Edith Rose*, New-York.

The rainy season has commenced vigorously.

Fire at Germantown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Iron Works of RIDGEWAY & CO., at Germantown, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured $7,000. The works were engaged in the manufacture of sabres for the Government. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The North Briton's Passengers.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Capt. GRANGE, of the *North Briton*, has arrived at Father Point. He reports that the *Anglo Saxon* took off the passengers and crew of the *North Briton* from Mingan on Monday.

THE CAMP AND COUNTRY.

New Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

An immense audience assembled last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER deliver his new lecture, entitled "The Camp and Country," before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. By 8 o'clock the spacious Hall was crowded, a large proportion of the audience consisting of ladies. The platform was occupied by a throng of notable personages from this and other cities; among whom were noticed PETER COOPER, Esq., and the newly elected officers of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations now in session here, viz.: GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President; E. S. TOBY, of Boston, Vice-President, and CEPHAS BRAINERD, of New-York, and WM. BALLANTINE, of Washington, Secretaries. A number of delegates to the same Convention, accompanied by their wives and daughters, were also furnished with seats in the same vicinity.

The exercises of the evening were introduced by Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON, President of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, who announced that a Convention of the character and purport above stated, was in daily session at the Rooms of his Society, in the Bible House, for the purpose of consiging the subject of *The United States Army as a field of Christian Usefulness*, and to "arrange, so far as practicable, some system of operations by which that field may be most efficiently and economically cultivated." This Convention, composed of delegates from all the loyal States, would, Mr. VERNON added, meet this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, for business, and at 11 for devotional exercises, and the same order would continue with morning and afternoon sessions until the adjournment of the Convention.

On Sunday evening next a meeting will be held in Cooper Institute, and will be addressed by clergymen from various cities, with a view to arouse the public mind to the importance of supplying the moral as well as the physical wants of our National soldiery.

Having concluded this announcement by inviting all present and the public at large to attend the meetings of the Convention, Mr. VERNON introduced the speaker of the evening,

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, OF BROOKLYN,

whose eloquent and stirring lecture on "The Camp and Country," we are, by necessity, compelled to briefly sketch as follows:

The lecturer began by saying that he had been called upon to speak upon the occasion then before him by the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, and would set out by asserting that the highest spirit of Christian profession was not incompatible with the determined assertion, nay, the armed maintenance, if need there should be, of Christian principles. There was an element of justice as there was an element of love in religion, and it was a Christian duty to recognize the elenent of justice in whatever guise it might appear, but always, in a spirit of love. All the wrongs of men and nations had their Nemesis—their day of retribution and of justice; and the day of justice to this nation was at hand! [Outburst of applause.] It had lingered, lingered, and still a little lingers, lingers, only that it might entirety ripen, and be all the more complete and perfect when the appointed time should come. What had suddenly and magically aroused this mighty nation from the long sleep of their prosperity, and transformed thirty millions of peaceful and industrious people into one vast military multitude but the clash and jar of principle—the onward tramp and shock of coming justice! [Applause.] The loyal people of these States had sprung to their feet, from the desk and the loom, like one man, to sustain the Union and the best plan of Government under the sun; but not alone to uphold the Government, for it was always lagging behind the people in bold straightforward judgments and in executive power. The grand motive impulse of the wondrous movement now beheld by by mankind in the mustering and arming of this mighty people was a principle—the principle of liberty and of justice, clad in the spirit of truth and love. [Applause.] And the main point to be considered and learned by the whole race of man, was that a good Government, based upon the consent and the affection of a free people, was the sublimest in the world. Had the Government at Washington been like the oppressive monarchies of the Old World—like Russia, like Austria and other despotisms—maintained in spite of the people and against their true interests, so weakened, so crippled were we by the dissensions, the petty interests, the conspiracies of scheming politicians and men of base ambition, that in this, the hour of our need, we should have irrevocably fallen; but, as it was, we had but dipped toward the earth like Antœus of olden mythology—the Government had but recoiled toward the people to rise upon the upward bounding of their loyal hearts far grander and mightier than before! [Tremendous and prolonged applause.] Such resources, such energy, such military power as was now here displayed was unknown, unheard of in past history. Half a million of men on either side, a million on both, armed, equipped and marshalled to battle within six short months stood confronted from the Potomac to the borders of Kansas, and of the spirit and patriotism of at least one-half of these we might speak with perfect confidence—but all were ours—all were the children of our country. Nor had these been drawn from the reserve of great regular armies, such as existed in Europe. They had sprung from the voluntary enthusiasm of the people! [Applause.]

In all the half-million of the North there was not one conscript, not one drafted man, not one taken to the camp by enforced levy. Nor did the noble fellows thus enrolled seek in the service merely bread and clothes. Some there were, indeed, who had not much to do before, but now, thank God, they had a glorious pursuit! [Renewed applause.] But the vast forces assembled were composed of *men* who had an interest and a stake in the country and its institutions. They were the real citizens of the Republic, and where, in the history of the world, was there ever before seen such an exhibition of tremendous strength. The monarchies of the Old World and their satellites who were sitting upon their high stool of criticism to spy out the feebleness of Democratic institutions and had exulted in the prospective fall of these, must assuredly be edified by this exhibition of Democratic weakness! They had thought that the military spirit was wanting here, and the South had thought that the military disposition which rests upon the turning-pivot of courage was wanting. But they one and all must be satisfied by this time. [Hilarity and applause.] The South had declared that no Government should exist in these United States unless controlled by Slavery, and the North had determined, with hands uplifted to Jehovah, that there should be a Government and that it should be ruled by Liberty! [Three rounds of tremendous acclamation.] There had been demonstrations in favor of peace by associations of Christian gentlemen both here and in other lands who were shocked at this war. They were unable to perceive the grandeur of the thought that inspired 20,000,000 of freemen. Christianity *intends* peace, but *permits* war. It allows us to reach a good end by force if necessary. If the end be right and force be applied with the right feeling, all is right! But if a malignant, cruel spirit animate the mode of applying the force, then all is wrong. We apply force to inanimate substances, conquer the elements and rule the laws, the very laws that govern the globe, to effect good ends. It is only when force comes to be applied to the human body that difficulty and dispute arise, but even the non-resistant will use force to govern his family. The Policeman, seizing a thief, finds his locust club a better suasive than his Testament. He will not stop to cite the Ten Commandments to the rowdy and marauder. Locust wood is far more pertinent. [Laughter and applause.] Moral suasion is everything in its right place; but there is suasion of a better sort in sinew when you deal with armed and violent wrong. Let Peace Societies, magazines and men correct the passions that produce wrong and all goes well. Christianity forbids war by forbidding the indulgence of the violent passions but boldly punishes passion in open rebellion. Peace you shall have when you have justice, but never, never, until then! [Great cheering.] Husbandry looks ahead to the harvest, but there must be ploughing and harrowing before the harvest can come. The estimable Society of Friends in England denounce war, yet it has permitted wrongs and outrages unnumbered to pass unrebuked by public opposition. England, by war, forced China to chew the accursed cud she sought to spit from her mouth. India she has conquered piecemeal, by picking flaws in the native Governments and making pretexts for conquest. Europe looks on and sees Poland crushed, Hungary stifled, Italy dismembered, yet grants them no redress; and now, when the cry of the poor slave ascends to heaven, and the Lord God of Sabaoth sends down his angel, draped in black, to touch the lips of his people with coals of fire, Europe suddenly deplores the enormity of war, and prates to us of peace. War is God's surgeon, and it is not wise to take away his instruments.

The eloquent lecturer proceeded in this strain of mingled eloquence, wit and sarcasm to illustrate the power and beauty of the National cause, and to rebuke the interferegce of foreign Powers and thn maudlin sentiment of domestic croakers. He spoke of the elevating and brightening influences of war discipline upon the private soldier taken from the fields and taught habits of obedience and command, energy and self-reliance. It was better to die than to remain a living dead man. BAKER, ELLSWORTH, WARD, LYON dead, yet lived, and inspired the hearts of the people with nobler aspirations, and a loftier life. In the Crimea, the *Nightingale* had learned a sweeter and more glorious note.

In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER alluded to the victory in South Carolina, and the grand proclamation uttered by the guns of the *Wabash*. The proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN, he said, was a something that was not much of anything. (Great applause.) When Secretary CAMERON indorsed the utterance of the doctrine of emancipation by JOHN COCHRANE, [great hilarity,] he, like others, came to the conviction that the Government intended to seek peace in a war for universal liberty—a liberty that would begin with us by breaking every bond and setting every captive free. [Prolonged and reiterated cheering by the entire audience.]

THE LONE WHITE MAN FOUND DRUNK.—BARNUM offers $1,000 for the lone representative of Southern chivalry found drunk at Beaufort, S. C., when that place was taken possession of by the Northern troops. He will "draw" if he can be obtained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION.—The new steamer *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made an engineers' trial trip yesterday, leaving Canal-street dock at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning to her anchorage, opposite Canal-street, about 4 o'clock P. M. The party on board consisted chiefly of the officers of the Company and practical engineers. The ship ran about five miles beyond the light-ship, the engine making from twelve to fifteen revolutions with a moderate head of steam, being equal to an average of fourteen knots an hour. She steers with great ease. The entire trip was most satisfactory. Capt. SKIDDY, who noted the results of the trial, will give them to the Press on Saturday.

MARINE LOSSES.—The loss on the brig *Seraphim* on Cape Henry, bound from Rio to Baltimore with coffee, was about $60,000. The loss on the *Nova Scotian* will fall, to some extent, on this City. The amount insured here is probably $50,000. The Bermuda packet brig *Peerless*, just reported ashore on Long Beach, N. J., about a mile North of Little Egg Harbor light-house, will be a total loss. The sails and materials will be saved. The cargo, consisting chiefly of sugar and salt, will probably be a total loss, and amount in all to, say $20,000. The vessel is valued at about $12,000.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—About one o'clock yesterday, A. M., a fire occurred at No. 159 West Broadway, in a store occupied by JOHN EHLERS. Damaged about $500. Insured in the Peoples' Insurance Company for $1,300. The cigar store of SOLOMON MAAS, next door, was damaged about $100. Insured for $800 in the same Company. The building, which was owned by JOHN MORTON, was damaged about $400. Insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and MARKS ELLIS was taken into custody by Officer HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having fired the premises.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man was found by the Police, on Monday morning, at the corner of New-Bowery and Chambers-street, in an insensible condition, having had his head cut in a frightful manner. He was taken to the Station-house and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An inquest was held, but no evidence has been obtained leading to the identification of the deceased, or the cause of his injuries.

ARREST OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—GEO. H. WOOLEY, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy was arrested yesterday upon the charge of forgery. The complaint was made by EGBERT VINCENT, ticket agent for the Harlem Railroad Company, who alleges that the accused forged a receipt for $42, for the fare of twenty-one soldiers, from Amenia to New-York, by the Harlem Railroad. Justice BRENNAN held him in $500 bail to ans wer.

Fire in a Steam Saw-mill.

LOSS $50,000.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the extensive saw-mill of C. & R. POLLON, Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-street. Nos. 446 and 448 were five story brick buildings, and were totally destroyed; No. 450 was a four-story building, and was only a partial loss. Messrs. POLLON'S loss is estimated at about $50,000. They are insured for $35,000. The second, third and fourth floors of No. 446 were occupied by GEORGE VAUGHN as a picture frame manufactory. His loss is about $1,500; insured for about the same amount. The fire originated in No. 446, in the vicinity of the boiler.

FIRE IN THE OLD HOUSE OF REFUGE.

At 7:40 P. M. a fire was discovered in a wing of the old House of Refuge, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, E. R. The premises were occupied by G. HERMANN, as a hoop-skirt manufactory. Damage about $2,000. Insurance about the same amount.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.—A sad calamity occurred in the family of Dr. LUCIUS HYDE, who resides at the corner of Clark and Henry streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in the sudden death of his interesting little neice, a child of seven years of age, who met her death from falling from the upper floor of the stable attached to the residence, in which she was playing with a young brother. While there together in the afternoon, it appears, her brother suddenly heard a fall, and proceeding down the stairway saw his little sister lying on the floor apparently lifeless, she having fallen from the upper floor through a trap door, which was used to ventilate the loft of the stable. Lustily calling for assistance, the family promptly came to his aid, and the little sufferer was taken into the house and medical aid immediately sent for. Dr. HYDE, being an invalid and a sufferer from a severe nervous disease, was not notified of the sad occurrence. but DRS. HURD, LANDON and KISSAM were soon in attendance, and restoratives were at once applied. For the time being hopes were entertained of her recovery, as she rallied a little, but after that her pulse rapidly declined, and congestion of the brain having set in, she expired before 5 P. M. This terrible blow deeply affects a large circle of the Doctor's relatives and friends, as the child was an exceedingly bright and interesting girl. This is but one of many similar accidents that have occurred of late in Brooklyn, but none have terminated so fatally as this, and it should warn parents to forbid their children from playing in such dangerous places.

FAIR OF THE WASHINGTON-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The ladies of this congregation, presided over by Rev. Mr. DEHASS, commenced last evening a Fair for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The donations have been very munificent, and the rooms on the first and second floor, usually devoted to class and lecture rooms, were thrown open at 6 o'clock, and elicited unqualified admiration for the taste and skill manifested in their decoration. The tri-color shown conspicuous; the cake-table, where nothing but elegantly iced cakes and natural flowers had place, was illuminated with red, white and blue candles. The lower hall was set with tables, where, later in the evening, a generous supper was partaken of by the visitors. On the walls of all the apartments used were hung appropriate pictures, and shields with mottoes from the scriptures, printed upon them. Much interest is felt in this school and its efforts at advancement, as it is one of the most important in the Church.

CHARGE